THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 8. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards o twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure! knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Wasnington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware-house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-day.

LONDON, January 9—Noon.—The opening quotations for American securities are as follows:—
United States 5-20s, 72¼.
Erie Railroad shares, 45.
Illinois Central, 81.
Consols are 91 for money.

LIVERPOOL, January 9—Noon.—The Cotton market opens dull to-day, with but little doing. The sales will probably reach 8000 bales, at unchanged quotations. 15d for middling uplands.

LONDON, January 9 — United States Five-twenties opened this morning at 72⅝.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The General Land Office returns received at the General Land Office, Humboldt, Kansas, show that 23,248 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last, 3420 acres of which were taken for actual settlement under the Homestead law, and the remainder located with the Agricultural College scrip and military warrants to the General Land Office.

Returns received at the General Land Office from the local office at Oregon City, Oregon, show that during the month of November last 4701 acres of the public lands were disposed of, 3770 of which were taken under the Homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Attempted Suicide—The United States Senatorship.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 9.—Francois Deford, a French Canadian, from Montreal, arrived here yesterday and stopped at Barnum's Hotel, and this morning attempted suicide. He went to take a bath, and opened veins in both arms, and was found insensible. Physicians were procured, and no arteries being found severed, it is believed he will recover. He was on a spree, and is about forty years old.

The caucus at Annapolis favors Swann for United States Senator.

Burning of a Jail at Kingston—Twenty-two Negroes Burned to Death.

CHARLESTON, January 9.—Advices received here this morning report the destruction by fire of the jail at Kingston, by which twenty-two of the inmates, all negroes, perished in the flames. The jail is is said to have been utterly consumed.

Sailing of the Australasian.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The steamship Australasian sailed for Liverpool to-day. She takes no specie.

Action of the Georgia Legislature.

AUGUSTA, January 9.—The Legislature of this State voted to continue the suspension of specie payments until April 15, 1868.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 105½; Canton Company, 49; Erie Railroad, 67½; Cleveland and Toledo, 126; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago 103¾; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 111¾; Illinois Central scrip, 120; Cumberland preferred, 93¾; Missouri 6s, 85½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865 106; new do., 104; Ten-forties, 99½; Money at 7. Sterling Exchange, 9½. Gold, 134¾

NEW YORK, January 8.—Cotton quiet, at 35@35½c. Flour dull; market generally unchanged; sales of 5500 bbls. State. $9 75@12 80; Ohio. $12 10@14 50; Western. $9 75@14 35; Southern, $12@17. Wheat dull, and unchanged, Corn quiet, and unchanged. Beef quiet. Dressed Hogs lower, at 8@8½c for Western, and 8½@8¾ for City. Pork, Lard, and Whisky dull.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—The Convention re-assembled this morning at 10·30, with Mr. Mathews in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Henry Ireland Garnett, of New York.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the reading of the minutes of the previous session be dispensed with.

James L. M. Bowen was announced as a delegate from the District of Columbia.

The committee on credentials reported the following for honorary members:—P. N. Judah, Edward Coats, Dr. J. E. Kent—all of Philadelphia—who were unanimously accepted.

On motion, the resolutions presented yesterday were taken up and acted upon separately.

Resolved, As our first and most pleasing duty, we solemnly acknowledge our boundless obligations to the all-gracious and all-wise God, who, in the fulness of time, so visibly led us from servitude to freedom; after whom our gratitude is due to that noble multitude of men and women through whose instrumentality our deliverance was effected.

Resolved, That in an especial manner we do hereby express our thanks to the brave and wise men of the Houses of Congress for the sagacity, firmness, and wisdom with which they have originated and consummated the great measures already perfected by them; and to express our hope and confidence that they will go steadily forward to perfect the great system of legislation so nobly begun.

Resolved, That being considered a part and parcel of the people of the United States, and having upheld the supremacy of the Constitution thereof, we hold that we cannot become citizens of the State claiming sisterhood with the Union, whose Constitution denies us the right of franchise; we therefore pray that no State or Territory who thus ignores us, be admitted to representation.

Resolved, That the people of the revolted States, who remained true in the presence of death that threatened them, and notwithstanding the allurements that would seduce them, and who were betrayed by an Executive who should have protected and cherished them, are entitled to our tenderest sympathy for their suffering, our highest admiration for their heroism, our gratitude for their devotion to a common cause, and our whole-hearted support in the further struggle, until that cause, above all earthly things sacred, shall be made more glorious than all human achievements by its final triumph.

Resolved, That as the right of self-government is a natural right, it pertains to all men alike; and as in our country it is exercised through the elective franchise, that franchise becomes the natural and just right of every American; and that to deprive any man of the exercise of this right is a blasphemous denial of the divine principles upon which just governments are founded.

Resolved, That we regard all men who were engaged in the military or naval service of the United States as guardians and protectors of the same; that we deprecate any distinction in either of the branches referred to as regards color; in our opinion merit should be rewarded; that as soldiers and seamen, color should not bar us from promotion, but they who shall prove themselves worthy, let them be rewarded.

Resolved, That the transition of a numerous and powerful race from servitude to freedom from the abasement of slavery to the exaltation of citizenship, involves the severest ordeal through which a people can pass; and devolves upon them the necessity of a full survey of their position, and a wise and sagacious use of their means of progress.

That while it commends them to the consideration and kindness of the just and humane, it also exposes them to the scorn and costume'y of the enemies of mankind. Yet it is our trust and hope to so employ our recovered rights as to vindicate the wisdom of God in our creation, and justify the labor and sacrifice expended our liberation and restoration.

Robert Purvis, Esq., and Captain Walker came in at this stage of the proceedings, and a Committee were appointed to conduct them to a seat on the platform.

The Business Committee presented a number of letters, which were referred to that Committee for publication.

A series of resolutions were then offered, rehearsing the iniquities and oppression practised upon the colored people in the South, and demanding that they be furnished with the means of protecting themselves by Congress and the President.

Some discussion ensued upon the resolutions, and DR. GARRETT considered it the height of folly to appeal to the President of the United States to undo the evil which he had so persistently done. Colonel Hinton, of Kansas, and M. Dudley, of the District of Columbia, earnestly advocated their adoption.

Colonel Lewis Wagner thought it would be best if they were to adopt the portion referring to the petitioning of Congress to instruct the President to give certain protection to the colored people of the South, and then if, after receiving such instructions, after being ordered by Congress, he refuses to obey the orders, then they had sufficient cause to try him for dereliction of duty and misdemeanor in office.

A motion was made and agreed to, that the Convention continue in session until all business was transacted, and then adjourn *sine die*.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Jenkins yesterday, but laid on the table, was taken up this morning, but no formal action was taken, as the Convention took a recess of twenty minutes, in order to enable the finance committee to receive contributions to defray expenses:—

Resolved, That we regard the present Congress as the only true representatives of the will of the people, and to it we will pledge our undivided support, both by bullet and ballot.

Resolved, That we will earnestly labor for extension of equal suffrage to the whole American people, that the blood of the heroes of Fort Wagner, Oloostee, Fort Hedge, Fort Pillow, Petersburg, Richmond and other places; and that our fathers' and brothers' blood may not have been shed in vain, that, trusting in that God who bringeth victory out of defeat, we may yet enjoy all our rights, and secure respect under the reign of peace.

FRANCE.

Reception of General Dix at the French Court.

From the Moniteur, December 24.

Mr. John Bigelow and Major-General John A. Dix had the honor of being received yesterday by the Emperor in public audience. Mr. John Bigelow handed his Majesty the letters which terminated the mission which he had fulfilled as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

Major-General Dix afterwards remitted to his Majesty the letters which accredited him to the Emperor in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America. Major General Dix addressed the following speech to his Majesty:—

SPEECH OF GENERAL DIX.

Sire:—In presenting my letters of credence from the President of the United States, I am charged by him to express his best wishes for your Majesty, and for the prosperity of the French empire, as well as his sincere desire that the good understanding now subsisting between the two countries may be perpetual. It has always been, since the establishment of their Government, the aim of the United States to cultivate friendly relations with all nations. There are especial reasons for their desiring to maintain the most friendly relations with France.

They can never forget that it afforded to them the most opportune and the most efficacious aid by acknowledging their independent and equal rank among the other nations of the earth. The two countries—France during your Majesty's reign, and the United States in the corresponding period—have made extraordinary progress in the industrial arts and in the application of science to practical uses. Each on its side occupying an eminent position at the head of the civilization of two vast continents, the influence of their sympathetic movements, by giving expansion to ideas and by imprinting progress upon material interests so important to the well-being of nations, cannot fail to make itself powerfully felt, and with advantage far beyond their immediate action. I am certain that I do not express in any exaggerated words the sentiments of the Government and of the people of the United States, if I say that it is their sincere desire to see that union which attached them in the past to France, ripen in the future into a still more close and cordial friendship.

I shall esteem myself the most fortunate of men, if, during the performance of my official duties toward your Majesty's Government, I am enabled to contribute in any degree to an object so intimately connected with the happiness of the two countries, and with the interests of humanity throughout the world.

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR.

I thank you, General, for the sentiments which you have expressed in the name of the United States. The historic recollections which you have called up are a certain guarantee that no misunderstanding will arise to disturb the friendly relations which have for so long subsisted between France and the American Union. A loyal and sincere agreement will, I doubt not, tend to the profit of industry and commerce, which daily astonish the world by their prodiges, and will insure the progress of civilization. Your presence among us cannot but contribute to this happy result, by maintaining the relations to which I attach so much value.

Birth of a French Princess.

From Galignani, December 21.

The Princess Clotilde was delivered yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, of a Princess, who received from its godmother, the Queen of Portugal, the Christian names of Marie Letizia Eugenie Catharine Adelaide. M. Rouher, Minister of State; M. Baroche, Minister of Justice; M. Vultry, presiding over the Council of State; and the Duke de Cambaceres, First Chamberlain of the Emperor, were present.

The witnesses appointed by his Majesty, according to usage, as we have already mentioned, were Marshal de McMahon and M. Bonjean, Senator. The Ministers of Italy and Portugal represented King Victor Emanuel, father of the Princess Clotilde and the Queen of Portugal, her sister. They had both received information conformably with the usual ceremonial—by letters-missive at three in the morning—and they immediately repaired to the Palais Royal.

The certificate of birth was immediately drawn up, and the infant Princess was christened by the almoner of the chapel of their Imperial Highnesses. The state of the Princess Clotilda and of her daughter leaves nothing to be desired. In the course of the day the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial called at the Palais Royal; also the Princess Mathilde.

Oxford Extravagance.—An Oxford undergraduate came into the Bankruptcy Court in England, three or four weeks ago, with a trifle less than £3000 debts and a credit side of about £260. His allowance had been £200 a year. On that sum he had hired rooms on High street, in addition to his college apartments in Oriel, and had frequented Langham Hotel in London and the Grande Hotel in Paris.

OBITUARY.

General Arthur P. Hayne.

By a telegram of yesterday morning the death of this distinguished South Carolinian was announced as having taken place at his residence in Charleston on the 7th inst. General Hayne was born in Charleston on the 12th day of March, 1790, and was descended from one of the most famous families of his native State. He was a grand-nephew of Isaac Hayne, an officer of the Revolution, who, being captured near Charleston, was put to death, after a mock trial, by order of Lord Rawdon (the Earl of Moira) and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, of the British army.

He was also the brother of Robert Young Hayne, who was Governor of South Carolina soon after the passage of the celebrated Nullification law, in 1832, and whose counter proclamation to that of President Jackson, denouncing the law, appeared likely to lead to war, until Congress receded from its position on the protective question. The original ancestors of the subject of this sketch came from near Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, England, in 1700, emigrating to South Carolina in consequence of political troubles.

General Hayne was originally educated for a mercantile life; but upon the outrageous attack on the United States frigate Chesapeake, although then a mere lad of seventeen years of age, he abandoned all private pursuits, and, making application for, obtained a commission in the regiment of light dragoons then commanded by Colonel Wade Hampton. In the battle and victory of Sackett's Harbor in 1812 he took a conspicuous part, and for his gallantry during the engagement was promoted to the rank of major, and given command of a squadron of cavalry.

When the attack on Montreal in 1813, was contemplated, he accompanied General Williams down the St. Lawrence for the purpose of taking part in the campaign; but the project having been abandoned, he soon after returned. During the Creek war in 1814 he was appointed Inspector-General, and ordered to report to General Jackson, which he did, serving with distinction, and acting as Adjutant-General during the absence of Colonel Butler. On November 7, 1814, Pensacola was stormed by the American army, and in this action Major Hayne greatly distinguished himself, being almost the first man to enter the Spanish batteries.

In the night attack on the British army, December 23, 1814, which preceded the battle of New Orleans, Colonel Hayne's (he had been promoted to this rank for his gallantry at Pensacola) part in this brilliant affair was particularly conspicuous. In his official despatch to the War Department General Jackson complimented him by writing that "Colonel Hayne was everywhere where duty and danger called." During the war he received three brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct, and, upon peace being declared, was retained in the regular service as adjutant general. His last part in active military life was during the second Florida campaign, when he was placed in command of the Tennessee volunteers, by order of General Jackson.

In 1820, having previously prepared himself for the bar, General Hayne resigned his commission in the United States army and retired into private life. Having been admitted to practice at the Charleston bar, he soon distinguished himself, and in 1821 he was elected to the State Legislature. Soon after this election he was offered the position of Minister to Belgium, but from domestic considerations declined to accept it.

He, however, held many prominent positions in his native State, and in 1858 was appointed to the United States Senate for the purpose of filling a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. J. Evans, but shortly after resigned the position, and was succeeded by Mr. Chestnut. During the recent war, General Hayne took no part whatever in politics. While he deeply lamented the attempt to dissolve the Union, in defense of which he had so often fought and bled, he nevertheless warmly sympathized with the cause of the South, in which all of his relatives were actively engaged.

In his private character General Hayne exhibited many excellent traits. He was kind, charitable, and bore the reputation of being a good master to his slaves. Having been born in 1790, he had consequently nearly reached the ripe age of seventy-seven at the time of his death. As one of the prominent representatives of a generation now passing away from earth, his death will be lamented throughout the country.

General Grant on the Suffrage Veto.

WASHINGTON, January 8. — In conversation with General Grant to-day relative to his reported approval of the President's veto of the District Suffrage bill, I learn the following facts: He was present at the Cabinet meeting by request, without previous knowledge of the subject that would come up for deliberation.

In the discussion on the bill General Grant took no part, and after all were through, and he had risen from his seat to depart, the President asked him if there would be any impropriety in asking his view on the subject. General Grant replied very briefly, that the objection which had been urged by one of the Cabinet, that it was unconstitutional because it disfranchised Rebels without trial, was, in his estimation the best part of the bill, and exhibited the most wisdom.

With reference to conferring the right of suffrage upon the colored people of this District, he remarked that he always thought it inconsistent on the part of Congress to enforce this right here while they refused to grant it to the same class in their own States. Either members of Congress should extend this privilege at home, or wait until the people here asked for it. This was the extent of his expression upon the subject. Upon the arguments and principles involved in the Message he uttered no opinion whatever.—*N. Y. Times.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, January 9, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was little doing. 107⅛ was bid for old 5-20s; 108 for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for 7·30s; and 97½ for Ten-forties. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 100¼, an advance of ¼; and old do. at 96, and advance of ½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Catawissa Railroad preferred sold at 31@32¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Philadelphia and Erie at 31½@31⅝, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅜, no change; Reading at 52½@53, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 65¼, a decline of ¼. 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61½ for Norristown; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 40 was bid for Union; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 73 for West Philadelphia; and 14¼ for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 55; Susquehanna Canal at 13½, no change; and Delaware Division at 56¾, an advance of ¼.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 134½; 12 M., 134½; 1 P. M., 134½.

—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities announces a dividend of four per cent., and an extra dividend of two per cent., payable on demand, clear of tax.

—The Bank of North America announces a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent., and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., in all 12½ per cent., payable, clear of tax, on and after the 9th instant.

—The Board of Directors of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, office N. W. corner Forty-first and Haverford streets, have this day declared a dividend of five per dent. on the capital stock for the last six months.

—The Union Passenger Railway announces a semi-annual dividend of $1·50 per share, payable free of tax, on and after the 14th inst.

—The money market is comparatively quiet. There is no lack of money, and yet there is an indisposition to use it. The rate on stock collaterals is 7 per cent., with an occasional transaction on Governments at a little less. Discounts are quiet at 7@8 per cent. for prime names. Owing to the high rates on call loans, it is found almost impossible to negotiate even first class bills.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Catawissa pf..... 32 | 100 sh Reading.... 52·81

FIRST BOARD

$700 City 6s new..ite 100½ | 12 sh Hazleton..... 58½
$1000 do.... new..100⅜ | 24 sh Girard Bk.... 25
$1500 do....old..ite 93 | 100 sh Cata pf....s30 32
$5000 Leh 6s. 84.... 91½ | 200 sh do...lts s60 32
100 sh Leh N stk..s5 55 | 100 sh do.....s60 32
110 sh do.....lots 55 | 100 sh do..s30wn 32
100 sh Susq Can stk.. 13¾ | 300 sh do.....lots 32
27 sh Del Div..... 56½ | 100 sh do.....s60 32
100 sh do..... 56¾ | 100 sh do.....s60 32
20 sh Ca & A scr..lts 46½ | 700 sh do.....lots 32
10 sh do..... 46¾ | 500 sh do.....lots 32
110 sh do.....lots 46¾ | 500 sh do.....b5 32
14 sh do....lots 46¾ | 100 sh do.....b5 32
47 sh Penna R..lots 56½ | 200 sh do.....b30 32
5 sh Reading..... 52½ | 100 sh Phil & E..... 31
100 sh do..s6int 52·81 | 200 sh do.lots b30. 31
61 sh Leh Val...opg 65½ | 200 sh do..... b30 31

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 108@108¼; do., coupon, 108@108¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1864, 105⅛@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@106⅛; do., new, 1865, 104@104¼; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 99⅛@99⅞; do., coupon, 99⅛@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 2d series, 104⅛@104⅜; 3d series, 104⅛@104⅜; Compounds, December, 1864, 13½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134⅛@134⅜; Silver 1s and 2s, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅛; do., July, 1864, 15⅞; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13⅛; do., May, 1865, 11⅛; do., August, 1865, 10⅛; do., September, 1865, 9⅜; do. October, 1865, 9⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.—There was quite an animated demand for Flour from the home consumers, who purchased to a moderate extent at full prices; but there was no inquiry for shipment or on speculation; sales of 2000 bbls, chiefly Northwestern extra family at $11 50@13 50 for common and choice, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $12@14·25; fancy brands at $14 50@17; extras at $9@11·75; and superfine at $8@8·75. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7 25; 1000 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms. There is no falling off in the demand for prime Wheat; but in consequence of the small offerings the transactions are light. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 7@3 10; Southern do. at $3 10@3 20; and white at $3 20@3 40; 2000 bush. California sold at $3·25. The last sales of Pennsylvania Rye were at $1 35@1·40. Corn is in fair demand, and some holders are asking an advance; sales of 4000 bush. new yellow at $1. Oats are in good request, and 7000 bush. Pennsylvania sold at 58@60c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at $1 50@1 75 ₱ gallon.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRAPPING.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—In this Court this morning there was a very interesting case of trapping. James Lee was charged with the larceny of two or three beer barrels belonging to William Partington. These parties are aged gentlemen living in the neighborhood of Manayunk, and an ancient, bitter feud has been for some time existing between them.

Mr. Partington owns a lager beer brewery, near Manayunk, and of course has a number of valuable barrels and kegs. He also has a young man living with him, who attends to all kinds of work. This young man, one day, not long since, was driving a cart along the road, when he was approached and addressed by Mr. Lee to the following effect:—"My boy Mr. Partington is a clever, gentle manly neighbor of mine, and is quite wealthy in barrels, of which he could well afford to lose a few. Now although he is a most urbane, obliging old codger, I would feel a little delicacy in asking him for these barrels; but still I would like very much to have a few. You are a likely young chap, in the confidence of my friend the brewer, and you like to turn a penny in any possible way. You steal me some of these barrels, and I will pay you well."

So a contract was made, by which it was agreed that, on a certain evening, as Mr. Partington would then be tipsy, as the boy said, this confidential clerk would place some of the barrels at a certain place on Lee's farm, where Lee could get them. The two separated, swearing eternal fidelity.

But the juvenile conspirator was a little too much on the milk and-water order, and he told Mr. Partington of the compact. Partington was so delighted that he told the young man to place the barrels at the place designated, and he himself went to Manayunk and procured two police officers to hide in the woods and nab the would-be robber.

Accordingly, the barrels were there at the time, and the officers also, behind time. But finding themselves too late they struck off on another road, and headed off Mr. Lee as he was steering his cart and cargo through a field. Accordingly, being absolutely trapped, he was conveyed to the Station House. Such was the Commonwealth's case.

The defense showed quite another state of affairs. These two gentlemen were once partners in the brewery business, and had an unfriendly dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Lee had a property in many of these barrels, which Mr. Partington would not consent to give him. He brought actions of replevin against Partington, and recovered some of these barrels. But claiming more, and not wishing to have a difficulty or harsh words with his quondam partner, he took up a proposition made by the boy, of placing the barrels where he could get them. Mr. Lee said he wanted none but his own barrels, and told the boy how they were marked. And the boy took out these barrel, marked as Lee had said, and claimed by that gentleman, and they were taken away. He did not act with a felonious intent, but with a view of recovering his own property. The defense went further to show that this action was brought by the prosecution through malice and not to have justice; and, moreover, the good character of the defendant. Quittrial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.—Frederick Koenig vs. Leonard Barren. An appeal by defendant in a landlord and tenant case, under act of 1863. Verdict for defendant, $1000.

Charles Toon vs. George F. Knotty. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $72 75

Ann C. Harra vs. Dennis and Ann Conerly. An action to recover damages for slanderous words alleged to have been used by defendants towards plaintiff. Jury out

Charles Bulkner vs James Wayne Meredith. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $66 27.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Annie L. Ash vs. Henry Kripe. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain goods levied upon by the sheriff under an execution. Verdict for plaintiff.

Tomlinson & Hill vs. James L. Reble, garnishee. An attachment on a judgment. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—S. S. Phipps vs. S. R. Fox, who was sued with Francis Mendenhall, and assess the damage as to Mendenhall. An action of replevin to recover the value of two mules which were put out by defendant to pasture with Mendenhall, and were retained by him. Verdict for plaintiff, $300; damages against Mendenhall, $300. Archer for plaintiff. D. Dougherty for defendant.

PARTNERSHIPS.

Under What Circumstances a Court of Equity will Interfere to Dissolve.

In the Court of Common Pleas the following interesting opinion was delivered on Saturday last by Judge Brewster:—

Common Pleas. In Equity. June Term, 1866. No. 16. Charles Page vs Joseph T. Vankirk and E. D. Marshall.

This case was heard upon bill, answer, replication, and proofs.

It is a partnership bill, the complainant praying for a dissolution, injunction, and receiver.

The bill charges that the complainant, "on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1866, entered into a copartnership with the defendants in writing, under the firm name of Vankirk & Company, for the purpose of carrying on the business of rolling and manufacturing sheet brass, and other metal tubings and chandeliers, and gas fixtures generally, without any fixed term or limitation."

The bill then sets forth the amounts which each partner agreed to contribute towards the capital of the firm, and the proportions in which they were to share the profits and losses. The complainant further avers, that each partner was to be at liberty to draw out of the concern the sum of $2000 per annum as a salary, which was to be charged to the expense account, and the complainant then sets out that Joseph T. Vankirk, having the exclusive control of the financial business of the firm, was guilty of certain acts of misfeasance in fraud of the complainant, which are specifically described in twelve articles of the bill, and which will be considered hereafter.

The complainant does not attach to his bill a copy of the partnership articles.

This is furnished by the defendants in their answer.

The agreement thus exhibited to us contains several clauses in addition to those recited in the bill.

By one of these it is declared that "the said copartnership * * is to continue until dissolved by mutual consent, or until six months after either partner shall have given to the others written notice of his desire and intention to determine the same, in which latter case, at the expiration of said six months, the partnership is to be dissolved and ended."

Another section of the agreement provides that—

"In case of the termination or dissolution of the partnership in any other way than by death, * * *and any differences shall arise between the said parties in respect to the winding up and settlement of the business of the partnership, such differences shall be submitted to an arbitration, * * * but in this latter case, each of said partners shall choose an arbitrator."

Then follows a clause by which it was declared that if any two of said partners should desire to purchase the interest of a deceased or retiring partner, they should be at liberty to do so; "provided that nothing shall have occurred to weaken or impair the credit or business standing of said two partners."

The defendants submit upon these clauses of the agreement that the complainant, not having given the six months' notice to dissolve the partnership, cannot come into Court with this bill; and they furthermore contend with great earnestness that the agreement providing for an arbitration is the law of the case by which the complainant is bound. The point, if successfully maintained, would put the complainant out of Court. The defendants cite in support of their position, Snodgrass vs. Gavitt (4 Casey, 221), and Leech vs. Caldwell (*Legal Intelligencer*, Nov. 16, 1866, p. 364).

The complainant, on the other hand, contends that no arbitrator can be appointed under the articles until *after* a dissolution, and that his case is saved by the proviso above quoted, "that nothing shall have occurred to weaken or impair the credit or business standing of said two partners;" and he insists that the admissions of the answer, that there had been three protests, and the evidence submitted, clearly established his allegation, "that the credit and business standing" of the firm have been weakened and impaired.

The testimony on this branch of the case is, however, very direct: that the protests referred to were mere accidents which could hardly, in any case, affect the credit of a partnership; and that they did not, in this instance, impair the business standing of the firm. Two of these protests occurred on the 2d of June, 1866, and the third and last on the 16th of the same month. They were, together, for less than $1000. The book-keeeper, upon whom all the partners relied to advise them of the maturing of outstanding drafts, was sick and absent from the counting-room. A large amount of money was in bank, the drafts were all promptly taken up the morning succeeding the protests, and proper explanations made to the holder of the drafts and to the banks.

If the complainant's answer to these preliminary objections rested solely upon this matter of the drafts, I should feel constrained, as to this branch of the case, to decide against him.

An examination of the decisions upon this subject has, however, satisfied me that, notwithstanding the stipulation requiring six months' notice of an intention to dissolve, and the clause providing for an arbitration, this Court would, in a proper case, have undoubted jurisdiction to entertain a bill for a dissolution and receiver.

The objections of the defendants appear to lose sight of the clear and well-defined distinctions between a mere agreement to arbitrate and a stipulation constituting a designated person the tribunal to determine certain questions which may arise or may have arisen between the contracting parties. Where a contract provides for the determination of a contractor's claims by the judgment of a particular person, until he has spoken, no right arises which can be enforced at law or in equity. This is the vital point of the decisions cited by the defendants.

The English case of Scott vs. Liverpool (28 Law Journal Rep., N. S., Chanc. 230; 3 De Gex and Jones, 334) is to the same effect. And such an agreement was applied to existing actions and enforced in Hooper vs. Hooper (29 Law Journal Rep., N. S., Probate and Matrimonial, 59) by staying the suit, and by attachment in Williams vs. Lewis (7 Ellis and Blackburn, 929).

It is very true that this application of the law may work great hardship in particular cases, of which Leech vs. Caldwell may be a type. But it should always be borne in mind that this result is not imputable to the law. She simply holds a party here, as everywhere, to his contract, and refers him to the tribunal of his own free choice.

I have not, however, been able to find any case in which a Court has given this effect to a mere agreement to arbitrate, and no such case was cited by the learned and able counsel of the defendants.

On the contrary, the distinction above adverted to has been recognized in Snodgrass vs. Javitt and Scott vs. Liverpool, already cited, and has been followed in Horton vs. Sayers (29 Law Jul. Rep. N. S. Exch. 2. 4 Hurlston and Norman Exchequer, 643), and in Cook vs. Catchpole (34 Law J. R., 1865, N. S. Chancery, p. 60).

In Horton vs. Sayers, the coal lease contained a clause prohibiting the bringing of any action at law or in equity without submitting to arbitration. The Court held that this clause was void as ousting the jurisdiction of the Courts.

A very strong arbitration clause is to be found in the partnership agreement reported in Cook vs. Catchpole; and the defendant moved for a *cessat* under section 11 of the Common Law Procedure act, which provides for a stay where parties have agreed to refer. Vice-Chancellor Wood held that this did not bind the

plaintiff, because the arbitrator "could not decree a dissolution," and that the arbitration clause did not apply to a case where it was charged that "the partnership articles had been broken through." The complainant being clearly entitled to a hearing in this court, I shall proceed to consider the averments of his bill.

The first four sections have been already stated.

The fifth section charges that the defendant Vankirk "has the exclusive control of the financial business of said firm."

The sixth section relates to the protests already disposed of, and the paragraphs numbered from 7 to 17, inclusive, contain charges of acts alleged to have been committed by the defendant Vankirk "in fraud" of complainants.

The eighteenth section avers that the complainant has been informed, and believes "that, unless the business of the said firm is at once wound up, and the management of its affairs taken from the said Joseph T. Vankirk, it will in a short time become insolvent."

The nineteenth paragraph contains the prayers for an account, a receiver, and an injunction.

I will consider these different parts of the bill in their proper order, first disposing of those sections as to which no evidence has been offered.

The fifth section, as already stated, charges that defendant Vankirk has "the exclusive control of the financial business of said firm."

If by this averment it is meant to allege that the complainant has been excluded from what has been called a partner's "full share in the management of the concern" (2 Ashm. 236), then it must be regarded as unsustained by the evidence.

No witness speaks of any act of exclusion. The evidence, it is true, shows that the defendant Vankirk had the "general management" of the finances, but some division of duty is generally observed in all copartnerships. In this case it no more proves an *exclusion* of the complainant than the fact that he faithfully superintended his department establishes an exclusion by complainant of his copartners.

By exclusion the law does not understand a quiet, unopposed monopoly by one partner of all the labor in a certain department, or indeed of all the departments, but some act or word in denial of the rights of his copartner.

Many examples might be cited to illustrate this position, but one will suffice. In Gowan vs. Jeffries (2 Ashm. 300), the complainants charged that the defendant had instructed the servants "not to hold communication with him," and further, that the defendant had "refused to give the complainants information of the state of the concern."

These were acts of exclusion, and were so regarded by Judge King, who always grappled with the heart of a case.

Other illustrations might be added, but it is trusted that what has been said will suffice to demonstrate that having the "general management" of a business or of a department thereof is not of itself an exclusion of a copartner.

There is no testimony beyond this, and I am therefore compelled to regard this section of the bill as unsupported by proof.

The same remark applies to all the averments contained in the paragraphs numbered from 9 to 17 inclusive. The only attempt at proof under any of these sections applied to transactions of the year preceding the formation of this copartnership, and were admitted to be insufficient to sustain this bill.

The eighteenth averment of anticipated insolvency is also unsustained by the evidence, and our inquiry is thus limited to the allegations contained in the seventh and eighth paragraphs of the bill. The complainant, at the hearing, relied almost exclusively upon these branches of his case, and they present matters for grave inquiry and consideration. The evidence, which in great part bore upon these points, has taken a wide range, and is presented to us in upwards of ninety pages.

I will endeavor to apply it to the charges.

The sections of the bill now under consideration allege that the defendant Vankirk has "used the funds of the firm," and has "given the firm's notes" in payment of his private debts and in fraud of complainant.

This is directly denied by the answer of the defendant charged.

His co-defendant answers each article specifically that he does not admit, and does not believe it to be true as therein charged.

The Examiner's Report establishes very clearly the following points:—

I. That the defendant Vankirk has given the firm notes and used the funds of the partnership in payment of his individual debts.

II. That the notes thus issued and the funds thus used largely exceed in amount the salary which each partner was allowed by the articles to draw.

III. That all these transactions were regularly entered upon the books, and the proper debits charged to defendant Vankirk on the day of each occurrence.

IV. That the capital which defendant Vankirk was required by the partnership articles to contribute, was at no time impaired by these operations, but after deducting the debits referred to, it has always been and still is largely in excess of the sum named in the agreement.

V. That the complainant knew of Vankirk's standing obligations when the present partnership was formed; for they existed during the life of a former partnership, and were then, as now, met by Vankirk's use of the firm's checks, and as those transactions, like the present matters of complaint, are all regularly entered upon the books, it is fairly to be presumed that the complainant knew of them at the time of their occurrence.

VI. That the complainant has also drawn more than the salary allowed by the articles, and has slightly reduced his share of the capital as established by the partnership agreement.

The legal question of the case is, whether these facts justify or require the dissolution of an existing partnership, and the thereupon inevitable consequence of the appointment of a receiver?

The use by a partner of the moneys or credit of the firm for his private purposes is, perhaps, of too frequent occurrence. It should always be condemned. *Uberrima Fides* should be required from each member of a firm, and he should ever remember that he is a trustee for his copartners, and under the highest obligations of honor to protect the common property from a diversion for his individual use or personal profit.

While this is undoubtedly true as a general principle, care must be taken here as in every case, to apply it so that no injustice shall be worked. That which might be a gross wrong if done secretly, may be stripped of all its appearance of crime by circumstances of apparent fairness—openness—and notice to, and consent of, the party complaining.

The legal principles to be applied to a case like the present have been long established and are well recognized.

Mr. Justice Story, in treating of the power of a Court of Equity "to dissolve a partnership during the term for which it is stipulated," says (Story's Eq. Juris., § 673):—"Such a dissolution may be granted in the first place on account of the impracticability of carrying on the undertaking either at all, or according to the stipulations of the articles."

"In the next place, it may be granted on account of the insanity or permanent incapacity of one of the partners."

"In the next place, it may be granted on account of the gross misconduct of one or more of the partners."

"But trifling faults and misbehavior, which do not go to the substance of the contract, do not constitute a sufficient ground to justify a decree for a dissolution."

To the same effect is "Adam's Equity" (242, 243); "Gow on Partnership" (114); 2 "Waterman's Eden on Inj." (262, 263); "Collyer on Partnership" (Book II, Ch. III, §297), and the cases there cited.

To these may be added our Pennsylvania authorities, Gowanvs. Jeffries (2 Ashm., 296) and Sloan vs. Moore (1 Wright, 217).

The case of Stockdale vs. Ulery (1 Wright, 485) establishes the right of a partner to enjoin against the use of the partnership assets for payment of the private debts of another member of the firm.

As the acts charged against this defendant are all referable to the third class of cases referred to by Mr. Justice Story, the exact question upon which this controversy turns is whether the several matters proved in this case amount to "gross misconduct," and therefore require a decree for a dissolution.

Upon this point a careful review of the able arguments of the counsel on both sides, and of all the authorities I have been referred to, or have been able to find, has led my mind to a conclusion adverse to the complainant.

The testimony shows that in every instance the defendant Vankirk was debited with the exact amount chargeable against him. That his capital has, notwithstanding these debits, largely increased. That the complainant had notice by the books of the former firm that Mr. Vankirk was using the notes and checks of that partnership for the payment of his outstanding obligations given for the purchase of machinery, etc., and that the complainant has not regarded the authority to draw a salary of $2000 as a limitation, for he has himself exceeded that amount.

The other partner is here protesting against a dissolution. The complainant can readily secure a winding-up of the firm, if he so desires, by giving the dissolution notice provided for in the articles. A sudden stoppage of a large and apparently flourishing business, requiring a heavy outlay of capital, might be attended with most disastrous results, and I have felt that this strong arm of equity and jurisprudence ought not to be extended except in a case clearly falling within the principles laid down by the authorities I have quoted.

The case of Harrison vs. Tennant (21 Beavan, 482) goes far beyond all prior decisions in decreeing a dissolution before the expiration of the partnership articles—in the absence of any breach thereof—and merely upon the ground of a change of circumstances, forfeiting confidence, and creating mistrust.

But the facts in that case were very peculiar, and it was deemed impossible to carry on the business without injury to all.

I have examined the cases referred to by the best writers, under the head of "gross misconduct," as a cause for a dissolution, and I do not find a single authority for such a decree upon the present state of facts. This will appear the more clearly by the following analysis of those cases:—

In Master vs. Kiston [1796] (3 Vesey, Jr.'s, Reports, 75, the Master of the Rolls, Sir Richard Pepper Arden, decreed a dissolution of a banking firm, the defendant having allowed a friend, "contrary to the opinion and desire, and without the consent of the other partner, to draw upon the partnership to the extent of £5000."

In Norway vs. Rowe [1812] (19 Vesey, Jr.'s, Reports, 160, the defendant was a tenant in common, and was charged "with wasting the property, or excluding those who were entitled with him to the benefit of the license." Lord Eldon refused the motion, although there was some appearance of exclusion.

In Waters vs. Taylor [1813] (2 Ves. and Beames, 304, the partnership in the opera house was dissolved by Lord Eldon, "the conduct of the parties making it impossible to carry it on upon the terms stipulated."

In Goodman vs. Whitcomb [1820] (1 Jacob and Walker's Ch. Rep., 569), the charges against the defendant were that he had "prevented the plaintiff from inspecting the books, and had sold goods at an under price and exchanged others for household furniture, which he had appropriated to his own use." It was further charged that "he had refused to enter receipts in the books." Lord Eldon called this last charge "a circumstance of great impropriety;" but he refused the motion for an injunction. He asked, with great force, "What right has the Court to appoint a receiver and make itself the manager of every trade in the kingdom?" and added, "Where partners differ, as they sometimes do, when they enter into another kind of partnership, they should recollect that they enter into it for better and worse, and this Court has no jurisdiction to make a separation between them because one is more sullen or less good tempered than the other." As to the case before him, he said that to justify a dissolution "there must be conduct amounting to an *entire exclusion* of the partner from his interest in the partnership." In Chapman vs. Beach (Ibid. 573), the same Judge said the Court would not appoint a receiver unless "there had been such an abuse of good faith as to entitle the plaintiff to a dissolution."

In Marshall vs. Colman [1820] (2 Jacob & Walker's Rep., 261), the plaintiff applied for an injunction to restrain the firm from omitting his name to letters, etc., the articles requiring all papers to be in their joint names. Lord Eldon refused the injunction without costs, because he doubted his right to enjoin without decreeing a dissolution, and because the neglect had not been "studied, intentional, prolonged, and continued." He also laid stress upon the fact that the complainant had signed his name for self and partners.

Referring to cases in which a partner raises "money for his private use on the credit of the firm," he said "the Court interferes then because there is a ground for dissolving the partnership, but then the danger must be such, there must be that abuse of good faith between the members of the partnership, that the Court will try the question whether the partnership should not be dissolved in consequence."

In Loscomb vs. Russell [1830] (4 Simon's Rep. 11), Vice-Chancellor Shadwell said:—

"With respect to occasional breaches of agreements between partners, when they are not of so grievous a nature as to make it impossible that the partnership should continue, the Court stands neuter."

In Hall vs. Hall [1850] (3 Macnaughten and Gordon's Rep. 79), Lord Truro dismissed the motion for a receiver.

The charge against the defendant was, that he had "interfered with the plaintiff exercising his rights as a partner, and had in several particulars acted contrary to the articles, specifying among such particulars a refusal by defendant to open a joint banking account according to the terms of the articles."

It was ruled that a receiver would be appointed where "the conduct of the defendant endangers the existence of the partnership concern."

In Smith vs. Males [1851] (J. Hare's Rep., 556), one of the defendants was charged, amongst other things, with an omission to enter receipts. The Vice-Chancellor held that this was not of itself sufficient, but that it should be shown "that the omission was knowingly and wilfully made." The dissolution was decreed on other grounds.

These cases are referred to by the text writers.

In addition thereto may be cited the recent decision in Anderson vs. Anderson (25 Beavan, 190), as opposed to the doctrine of dissolving partnerships upon slight grounds. There the defendant was clearly guilty of a breach of the partnership article, for he had given a guarantee without his partner's consent, and the agreement expressly prohibited this under the penalty of a dissolution. But the decree was refused because of the trifling amount of the guarantee.

Our Pennsylvania cases have already been referred to. In Sloan vs. Moore (1 Wr., 217), the partnership had expired at the date of filing the supplemental bill, and the defendant had attempted to sell out the whole concern. In Gowan vs. Jeffries (2 Ashm., 300), there was a clear case of exclusion and insolvency. Applying to the present case the principles thus eliminated from these decisions, I fail to find in the evidence any proof against the defendant Vankirk of "exclusion," "of conduct making it impossible to carry on the partnership upon the terms stipulated," "of knowing and wilful omissions to enter receipts," or "of abuse of good faith, requiring a dissolution."

The complainant's construction of the evidence charges that the defendant Vankirk drew yearly $7000 beyond his salary. This is denied, and the defendant's calculation reduces the debits to $2300. But charging him with the $7000, this is largely overbalanced by the credits to which he is entitled according to the books and balance-sheet, in excess of his capital. Deducting the whole of the alleged overdraft, the books still show that the defendant Vankirk is largely in advance of his quota of capital. There has been no evidence offered to impeach the entries to his credit. I am bound, therefore, to accept them. Deducting from them the $7000 of which the plaintiff complains, it would still appear that the defendant Vankirk has put in, over and above his capital, upwards of $20,000 more than has been withdrawn.

The articles contain no clause prohibiting a partner from drawing in excess of the salary. The complainant himself interpreted the agreement as allowing the partners to draw *more* than the salary, and so long as the defendant Vankirk maintained his capital not only intact, but in advance of what the articles required, it is difficult to convict him of "fraud," or to conclude that "it is *impossible* to carry on the partnership upon the terms stipulated." Where this "impossibility" does not exist, it seems to be the duty of a Court of Equity "to stand neuter."

Besides, if the defendant acted improperly, the complainant is also in fault, and can I balance wrong against wrong to see who committed the greater error, and then grant relief to one who, sharing the culpability, was only less in fault upon the column of dollars?

I would not hesitate in a proper case to restrain the use of the firm name for private purposes, but the fact that the complainant has impaired his capital, although slightly, and that he had knowledge of the transactions of the defendant Vankirk in the prior firm of the same character as those complained of here, would seem to deprive him of even the right to an injunction.

I have not considered the argument urged against the complainant, that his interest was only one-tenth; for however small his investment it is entitled to the protection of the law. I have also disregarded the accusations against the defendant Vankirk in reference to the removal of certain castings in the year 1865, as to the alleged error in the balance-sheet of June, 1866, and the omission of the book-keeper to enter an item of $21,000 on the proper day, or until months after the occurrence.

The removal of the castings took place several months before the formation of the partnership of July, 1865. We are now dealing with a partnership formed January 8, 1866.

I see no fraud in the deduction of 5 per cent. from the valuation of the finished stock. The complainant says that it is proper to deduct 15 per cent., and that the lower deduction exhibits a larger amount of profits than the truth warranted. Granting all this, it cannot affect the real points in controversy; it is no evidence of fraud; and is in no way imputable to the defendant Vankirk.

So, too, an entry made June 30, 1866, contains this memorandum:—

"This entry was omitted on January 5, 1866, on which day the transaction occurred."

The defendant Vankirk was not the book-keeper. There was no evidence that he had ordered the clerk to withhold this entry, or that he was in any way chargeable with the omission to put it upon the books in its proper place. Nor was there any testimony offered to disprove the fact stated in the books, that the defendant Vankirk had by "mutual consent" withdrawn machinery, etc., to the value of $21,000, and had also by "mutual consent" replaced it and contributed that amount to the firm. On this point, the entry is the only item of proof, and it is impossible to infer fraud from it.

A full consideration of the case, and a review of the able and learned arguments on both sides, has led me to the conclusion that this bill should be dismissed, but without costs.

It may be proper to add that this Court may in future cases be compelled to follow the practice recently adopted by the Supreme Court, of referring cases, after the closing of the testimony, to a master, to report an abstract of the pleadings, the material facts in dispute, and his opinion thereon.

The case then comes before the Court prepared for brief argument and speedy decision.

In the present instance the discussion of the testimony occupied over two sessions of the Court, and, in the absence of a master's report, it has been no light task to dispose of the cause in time for the approaching session of the Supreme Court, in order that any error into which I may have fallen may find its speedy correction.

New Hampshire Republican Convention.

CONCORD Jan. 8.—The Republican State Convention met here to day to nominate State officers. An unusual degree of interest was felt in the result, as it was supposed the delegates were nearly divided between Messrs. Stearns and Harriman, the two leading candidates for the nomination. There were about 700 present. General Griffin presided. A letter was read from Governor Smythe declining a renomination. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, with the following result:

Mr. Onslow Stearns,	318
General Walter Harriman,	349
Scattering,	8

The nomination was made unanimous.

General Harriman was then introduced to the Convention, and in a speech accepting the nomination, thanked Heaven that the country was comparatively at peace. He hoped the security for the future would be demanded on the basis of reconstruction, and that traitors should take back seats, and loyal men, black and white, should be called to the front.

The following is an abstract of the resolutions adopted: The first renews the pledge of fidelity to the principles of liberty.

The second compliments Congress.

The third recognizes the struggle of the Irish for liberty.

The fourth notices the prostration of the Democratic party and its causes.

The fifth declares in favor of aiding disabled soldiers.

The sixth recognizes the services of Gen. Smythe.

The seventh expresses confidence in the nominee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and after the appointment of a State Central Committee the Convention adjourned.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., January 8.—The Ohio State Democratic Convention met to-day. The districts were well represented. Dr. J. M. Christian was appointed temporary Chairman, and A. J. Williams temporary Secretary. The usual committees were appointed, one from each district. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, on which was C. L. Vallandigham. A motion was then made to refer all resolutions to the Committee without debate. This was referred to the Committee on Rules.

A communication from the Kentucky State Central Committee, asking the co-operation of the Democracy of Ohio to call a National Convention next summer at Louisville, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention then took a recess. George H. Pendleton will be the permanent President. Judge Thomas will probably be the nominee for Governor.

A grand Jacksonian banquet takes place to-night at the Neil House.

Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, January 8.—A passenger car on the Illinois Central Railroad, going North on Sunday afternoon, ran off the track near Munster. Mrs. M. Wilson, of Akron, was instantly killed, and several other passengers were injured.

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Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 15

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange

PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22D., 1865.

CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner, J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser,
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
A. B. Mahony, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McIlvain,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given 1

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, with thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 8 20§

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

AND

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention collected to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15§p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 6 16§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 15smthsrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),

No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 suthstm

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26§

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

Solid Silver-Ware. 8 1§

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ **13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.**

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 11 1 thstu§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."

8 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool, & sterino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9 thstu3m No. 825 ARCH Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.

3-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.

CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 13 feet long.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.

WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.

LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!

BUILDING!

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

WHITE PINE FLOORING

ASH FLOORING.

WALNUT FLOORING.

SPRUCE FLOORING.

STEP BOARDS.

RAIL PLANK.

PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.

SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.

COOPER SHINGLES.

FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!!

RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

SEASONED WALNUT.

SEASONED WALNUT.

DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.

OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.

MAHOGANY

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

SPRUCE JOIST.

SPRUCE JOIST.

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. 11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 26§

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC. at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-Houses

Established Over 25 Years

Over 24,000 Safes in Use

The only Safes with Inside Doors

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality

Guaranteed free from Dampness

Sold at Prices Lower than other makers

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 11

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

J. H. BURDSALL'S CONFECTIONERY,

ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,

No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,

GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

GRAND JUBILEE MEETING.—Last evening, a large number of persons assembled in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch, to celebrate with suitable services the event of the entire extinguishment of the Church debt, which had been hanging over the congregation during the past thirty-four years.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Carrow, pastor of the congregation, who was called to the chair, on taking which, he thanked the audience for the compliment paid him. He then announced the hymn, "From all who dwell below the skies," which was sung with much spirit by the choir, assisted by organ accompaniments. Rev. Dr. Castle then led the congregation in prayer, in which he thanked the Almighty that this ground had years ago been selected for a place of worship; that during its subsequent history, multitudes had been brought into the folds of the Church through the preaching of the Gospel; and that an influence for good had gone out from this church among other churches of the city and county.

After the singing of another hymn, Rev. Dr. Carrow made an address, in which he clearly defined the object of the meeting. The occasion being a jubilee over the extinguishment of the debt of the church, amounting to eleven thousand dollars or more, it should call forth from the entire membership of the church sincere rejoicing. He rejoiced more especially over the event because the debt just wiped out had been one of long standing.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Anthony Atwood, D. D., Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D., Rev. Mr. Matlack, Rev. Dr. Castle, and others.

During the evening a splendid writing-desk was presented to Mr. Thomas T. Mason, a member of the church, as a testimonial of the feelings of the congregation for the part taken by him in endeavoring to raise funds for the object named.

One of the happy features of the occasion was the raising of a subscription of over $200 to secure the comfort of two aged widows in the new Methodist Home, on Broad street. The church membership is rapidly increasing, and now that the entire debt has been removed, it will no doubt soon become one of the largest congregations of this persuasion in this city.

CONVENTION OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS — AFTERNOON SESSION.—Rev. J. W. Logan, of New York, delivered a fervent prayer that the colored people should be strengthened and guarded with heavenly wisdom in the present times.

Mr. Chatton, of Reading, Pa., presented a resolution, which was referred to the Business Committee, petitioning the State Legislature for the immediate granting of the right of suffrage to all the colored soldiers, sailors, and citizens of Pennsylvania, without any restriction on account of color.

Letters from Senator Yates, of Illinois; Governer Andrew, of Massachusetts; General Lewis Wagner, and others, were read, cordially sympathizing with the objects of the Convention.

The Committee on Business reported a lengthy series of resolutions, acknowledging the indebtedness of their race to Almighty God for His manifold blessings in vouchsafing freedom to their enslaved brethren, and expressing their thanks to the people of this country and to Congress for their steadfast exertions in their behalf, despite the oppressive measures of the President of the United States.

The denial of the right of suffrage to all American citizens, regardless of color, was a blasphemous denial of the divine principles upon which all governments are founded. For colored men was demanded the privilege of being able to occupy any position in the army and navy to which their abilities should declare them competent.

Another series of resolutions were offered, earnestly protesting against the payment of bounties and pay to the former slave-owners, on account of the services of the freedmen who battled for the salvation of the nation in her hour of danger.

Action upon the above resolutions was deferred until this day's session.

On motion, the Committee on Business were instructed to prepare a memorial, to be submitted to Congress, and also to prepare a plan for the national organization of the colored soldiers and sailors of the Union army. Adjourned.

At the night session last evening an enthusiastic audience gathered to listen to the addresses of various delegates to the Convention. Rev. J. A. Rogan and Rev. H. H. Garnett, of New York, and Colonel J. J. Hinton, of Kansas, spoke eloquently on the objects of the Convention, and were frequently applauded.

This morning's proceedings will be found in another column.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL.—The Board of School Control yesterday held its first session after its reorganization. Mr. Shippen, the re-elected President, presided.

The usual list of communications was received.

A communication from the Twelfth Section stated that that division indorsed the action of the school teachers looking for an increase of salary.

From the Eleventh Division was received the following resolution:

That the Board of Control be requested to set apart the twenty thousand dollars appropriated to the Section from the million dollars loan, for the erection of a grammar school in Third street, below Green.

Miss Lizzie M. Thompson was announced as the Principal elect of the Boys' Secondary School of the First section.

A communication from the Nineteenth section gave information of permission granted to open a night-school in the Megargee School.

Mr. Elkin submitted, in the name of Mr. Freeborn, who was not present, an amendment to the by-law that no new book adopted by the Board at any time during the year can be introduced except on the 1st of January, when the annual estimates are prepared. The resolution, under the rules, lies over for a month.

Mr. Shippen (Mr. Fletcher in the chair) stated that under the million loan numerous school buildings are now being erected in all portions of the city. In many cases the contractors are faithless to their trust. In one instance, mentioned by him, where the contract called for pressed brick, the contractor used an inferior article until compelled by the Committee on Property to fulfil his agreement. The greatness of the work requires supervision. The Board of Control cannot exercise personal care over the various buildings under construction in the city, nor can the sectional directors give individual attention to the improvements. Mr. Shippen, therefore offered a resolution that the Committee on Property select a competent practical builder to examine and supervise the contracts for new buildings and their fulfilment, the committee to name the salary of such an inspector.

Mr. Stanton moved to amend that the committee's nomination be approved by the Board. Agreed to.

The resolution then passed.

The committees were then announced.

Boys High School—Mr. Freeborn, Chairman; Cushman, Kline, Bladen, Blitenhouse.

Girls' High School—Dr. Vaughan, Chairman; Elkin, Hilles, Nebinger, Jackson.

Property—Mr. Haines, Chairman; Carrigan, Stanton, Green, Fletcher.

Accounts—Taylor, Chairman; Einwechter, Elder, Hoffman, Bladen.

Supplies—Rittenhouse, Chairman; Carrigan, Cushman, Hilles, Hoffman.

Grammar Section and Primary Schools—Hilles, Chairman; Clark, Reed, Jackson, Vaughan.

Reports of Schools—Mullineaux, Chairman; Abel, Revelle, Einwechter, Fagen.

Qualification of Teachers—Clark, Chairman; Abel, Elkin, Rowan, Taylor.

Text Books—Fletcher, Chairman; Fagen, Stanton, Green, Haines.

Expenses—Freeborn, Chairman; Kline, Rowan, Mullineaux, Nebinger.

THE BAR BANQUET TO THE JUDGES OF THE COURTS.—One of the most brilliant feasts of reason and flows of soul at which a distinguished company were ever seated was the banquet given yesterday afternoon, at the Continental Hotel, to the Judges of the Courts. The attendance was very large, the occasion bringing out almost the entire Bar in solid phalanx, including its grandest dignitaries and its brightest ornaments.

The guests thus receiving homage were all present. The party was strictly a private one. The responses to the regular toasts being made by Hon. Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court; Judges Stroud and Sharswood, of the District Court, and Judge Allison, of the Common Pleas, while Eli K. Price and Daniel Dougherty, Esq., spoke on behalf of the Bar.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.—The statement of receipts and expenditures of the Water Department for 1866, made by the Chief Engineer, is as follows:—Receipts from penalties, water rents, etc., $670,222·13; expenditures, exclusive of new work on extensions, $278,189·64. The appropriations for the year, exclusive of extensions, amounted to $363,874·98, leaving unexpended, $75,685·24.

CHASE AFTER A PICKPOCKET.—Last evening, about seven o'clock, there was an exciting time on Second street, above Brown, caused by the discovery of a pickpocket in one of the Second and Third street cars. It appears a young lady, while in the cars, observed the handsome gentleman sitting by her side acting suspiciously. Finally she felt his hand fumbling for her pocket. The alarm was instantly given, when the fascinating gentleman bolted for the door, making tracks up Brown street, with a crowd after him crying "Stop thief!" He was soon overtaken by an officer, who escorted him to the Station House, and no doubt ample time will be given him to reflect on the vicissitudes of life, and "that the race is not always to the swift."

COLLISION ON A PASSENGER RAILROAD.—Yesterday, an Arch street passenger car, while crossing Broad street, was run into by a coal train, and several of the passengers slightly injured. The car was struck near the front platform, otherwise the damage might have been more serious. Accidents of this kind often occur at Eighth and Willow streets, where there is a down grade, and where the narrowness of Willow street renders it difficult for the drivers to see advancing coal trains, but with proper caution they ought to be avoided on Broad street.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—William Green, twenty-six years old, was admitted into the Hospital on Monday night with severe burns on the face, neck, and arms, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

A lad named W. Cook was taken to the Hospital yesterday, in an insensible condition, from the effects of a blow with a brickbat, which was thrown at him by a boy with whom he quarrelled, and struck him in the groin.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.—D. B. Baker was elected one of the Trustees of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, in the place of Samuel G. Ruggles.

DROWNED MAN.—A man was found drowned yesterday in a ditch, about a mile below the Blue-Bell station, on the Baltimore railroad.

THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the Third Section have organized by electing Thomas S. Begley as President, and Daniel J. Roach as Secretary.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	CORNS,
RHEUMATISM,	ULCERS,
LUMBAGO,	OLD SORES,
PILES,	

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
Quarts in bottle.....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... $5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3129 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw8

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,
1No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4.1 N. Seventh street.

James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.

Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.

Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.

B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.

William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.

Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.

Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.

R. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.

J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.

Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.

James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.

Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.

George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.

H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street

Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.

Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.

John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.

Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.

Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.

J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.

William B. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.

Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.

E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

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Masks of every description for sale.

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AT THE
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BATEMAN CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 11,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 12,
GRAND
FAREWELL CONCERTS,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE CELEBRATED
BATEMAN CONCERT TROOPE.

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SIG. BRIGNOLI,
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SIG. FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. R. HUTTON.

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Admission to the MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FIFTY CENTS.

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CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIS EVENING, January 9,
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THIRD NIGHT
OF
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,

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To conclude with
THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.
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GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
First time in this city of the interesting drama,
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THIRD WEEK of the triumphant career of
GRIFFITH GAUNT.
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS KATE PEYTON.
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produced with new scenery, great cast, and the specialties of
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who will appear as
MR. FOX & LOVE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
in his own sterling comedy of
FLIES IN THE WEB.
Also, in his famous Irish character of
TIM MOORE,
in the laughable farce of
THE IRISH LION.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THIS EVENING
will commence with the drama of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
To conclude with, for the last week, the
GREAT TRICK PANTOMIME.

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JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
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Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT,
SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz:—

Wool Blankets,	Shovels,
Rubber and Painted Blankets,	Axes,
	Pick-axes,
Infantry Coats,	Canteens,
Great Coats,	Hospital Tents,
Jackets,	Wall Tents,
Trowsers,	Sibley and Common Tents
Shirts,	Haversacks,
Drawers,	Knapsacks,
Boots,	Stockings,
Shoes,	Scales (Brass),
Bedsacks,	Musical Instruments Etc.
Spades,	

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

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HENRY W. JANES,
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12 31 10t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 12, 1866.

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

AGENT FOR
The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
12 15 stuth t1 10 Chief of Bureau.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

The Province of the Supreme Court.

OUR Democratic contemporary counts greatly upon the action of the Supreme Court. It anticipates a decision that the late Rebel communities are States, and entitled to representation in Congress, and adds:—

"This decision made, will place Alabama by the side of Pennsylvania and New York and Maine. She will be entitled to representation in the Senate, and the absence of such representation will disqualify that body from trying the President on articles of impeachment. It is the Senate of the United States, and no other body, that is authorized by the Constitution to discharge that duty. If Alabama is deprived of her representation, especially after a decision that will vindicate and avouch her status as a State, the question is plain that the Senate cannot try the President, and that its action in that direction will be a usurpation of power both dangerous and despotic. This is a view of the case not taken in the caucus of the radical party, but still they may have to consider it as the impeachment movement progresses."

There never was a more hollow pretense than that which is made by the Democrats of superior devotion to the Constitution. They indorse the President in his assumption of legislative powers, and now they would have the Supreme Court usurp functions which belong alone to the legislative branch of the Government.

The admission of States into the Union is purely a legislative matter, with which the Supreme Court has nothing whatever to do. These conservatives, in their new-born delight over what they assume the Supreme Court may yet decide, seem to think there is no possible limit to the action of that body.

But this they will find is a mistake. If the Supreme Court were to decide that Nebraska is already a State in the Union, does anybody suppose that decision would be binding upon Congress, or that Congress would cease to be a valid body, because it should refuse to admit Senators and Representatives from Nebraska? Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to admit that the purchase of Louisiana was unwarranted by the Constitution, yet he justified it on the ground of public policy. Suppose, now, that the Supreme Court should assume to decide that the acquisition of Louisiana was unconstitutional, and that the whole vast territory which was acquired at that time does not belong to the United States, would such a decision as that be worth anything? Would anybody respect it? So, now, the *status* of the late Rebel States with reference to their participation in the political power of the Union is a matter belonging solely to Congress. The Supreme Court has no more power over it than it would have in the cases we have supposed. Should it attempt to go outside of its proper field, and attempt to infringe upon the power of Congress in this matter, it would itself be guilty of usurpation, and those of its members participating in the act would be plainly liable to impeachment.

Nor even if the Supreme Court were to decide that every one of the late Rebel communities is at this moment a State in the Union, and entitled to representation, does it follow that the exclusion of Senators and Representatives from these States would invalidate Congress. The power of reception or exclusion is sole and ultimate with Congress. The Supreme Court may say that a certain community is a State in the Union, but it can never decide that A B is entitled to a seat as Senator, or C D is a Representative therefrom. Congress may refuse their admission on a thousand different grounds, right or wrong, and there is no higher body to whom an appeal can be taken, except the people of the United States. The idea that Congress ceases to be a valid body because it refuses to admit a certain man as member, when somebody else says he is entitled to be a member, when the Constitution makes Congress itself *sole judge* of that very question, is a bit of puerility quite worthy of some of our Democratic wiseacres. The act of refusal is, at the most, but an unconstitutional act, and no more invalidates Congress itself than any other unconstitutional act would.

The Supreme Court has certain well-defined functions—a certain field in which it may act. Outside of that it cannot go without becoming guilty of usurpation. The matter of reconstructing the late Rebel communities is one of the things over which the Supreme Court has no power. Its simple duty is to follow the action of the legislative branch of the Government. This has been the uniform practice of the Court itself in times past upon all political questions. Such was its doctrine in the Dorr case. Such, we doubt not, will be its doctrine now. But if not, all we have to say is that the American people were never in a mood of less toleration towards judicial usurpation than they are now. Congress is not only superior to Presidents, but it is also superior to Judges, and can bring them before its own high bar to answer for any attempt to exercise unconstitutional powers.

—THE resolution offered in our State Legislature, by Mr. Stumbaugh, appointing a joint committee to investigate "charges of improper influences being used to secure the election of a United States Senator," can do no harm, though we fear it will accomplish but little good. Any one who will condescend to bribe will be shrewd enough to cover up all moccasin tracks of the transaction.

The System of Washington "Specials."

THE *Round Table*, speaking on the subject of Washington special despatches to daily newspapers, aptly remarks:—

"Of course, newspapers are prepared for a fallible public, which finds half the interest of news in discussing its probability; hasty news is necessarily imperfect, and the telegraph was always a liar. But one shining source of lying rumors—one which we do not scruple to call a nuisance in metropolitan newspapers—might be removed with benefit to everybody, namely, Washington correspondences per the wires.

"Some special intelligence from the capital is in a sense compulsory, and in the form of regular letters by mail, as the provincial journals receive theirs, it is deliberate and quite unobjectionable; but telegraphic specials are quite otherwise. Even if they were true, they would still be so grossly partisan as to be utterly worthless; but they are not true. At best, they are slurs at the President's policy, or 'personals,' sometimes very personal at that; or the cheapest of predictions; or stock-jobbing rumors; or scraps of statistical information certain to get into print through other channels. The gravest defect in the dailies of this city to day is that notoriously they give a partisan bias to their news, and the Washington despatches are nothing if not partisan. And as for the grain of truth in them, the most careless reader may remember that nearly all the lying rumors which have excited the country and disturbed business during the five years past have been of this sort. Richmond was taken thus times without number, and 'Philadelphia despatch' came to be a species of by-word. Nor have the public forgotten how, by a blunder or by deliberate garbling—both about equally reprehensible—the pith of Sheridan's New Orleans despatch was left out; or how, very recently, one journal dishonorably broke faith by giving an advance abstract of the annual message in the form of a special despatch. The instances in which any item of news has been thus given which proved genuine, worth the cost of the telegraphing, and of such value that it could not have just as well waited for regular ways of transmission, are very few indeed; too insignificant to be weighed against the mischief of Washington despatches, and the sad fact that this department of journalism has been so generally and shamelessly prostituted to partisan and personal ends."

While the manner of putting the case, as set forth by our friend, is more enthusiastic than elegant, yet we do not wonder at harsh words upon so monstrous an abuse as the system condemned. The evil is a far greater one than the public imagine, and, in addition to putting a paper under heavy expense in order to keep up with its contemporaries, places it at the mercy of correspondents, who may sell its reputation in order to enrich themselves. No first-class journal has any guarantee that it is not subjected to a falsehood when it places in its columns a despatch from Washington; for, even granting that the correspondent is as honorable as a Bayard, yet he is dependent for his items on other parties, who may deceive him, while he in good faith deceives his paper. In fact, the whole plan of little news items being sent from the capital is a mistake. Washington has an air "chameleon crammed" with rumors. Every second man you meet has some secret of state to mysteriously communicate, and not once in a hundred times is there any foundation for the so-called news. The fact that correspondents are either utterly regardless of truth, or else completely dependent on unreliable aids, is proved by the despatch about Frederick Seward's mission. He sailed on the Don and the Gettysburg; he passed out to sea and hugged closely the coast of North Carolina; he put back on the Don to Fortress Monroe, and was sighted on board the Gettysburg in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico, on his way to visit the Emperor Napoleon. Such is a consistent idea conveyed to the reader by two special Washington correspondents.

And this tissue of surmises, gossip, and stock-jobbing inventions—this network of falsehood, fancies, and personal "puffs"—is called news! To dish out to the public these delicacies of unfounded rumors, the leading journals of the country support a "Washington Bureau." The legitimate province of a newspaper is to furnish its readers with facts. Speculations may be tolerated, but the publication of falsehoods as events is beyond the energy and enterprise expected.

To cleanse this Augean stable is impossible. The whole fabric ought to be torn down. Let a few leading papers do away with their Pandora box of falsehoods, and others will follow. We are compelled to maintain the system because others do, and while recognizing the evil must submit to it. Competition may be a good thing, but reform is better. Here is an undoubted evil. Let it be abated. Let regular correspondence take the place of these hasty, crude, and generally false despatches, and the public will know as much as it does, and will learn to have reliance on what it hears, and not put every item down as a falsehood until it is proved, by confirmation, to be otherwise.

MR. SCOVEL'S ADDRESS.—We publish to-day a well-written and eloquent address, delivered by Hon. James M. Scovel in Camden on the 1st instant, on "The American Idea of Liberty." It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Scovel treats his subject from the high standpoint of universal principles, applicable to all men and to all times. And such is, indeed, the *true* American idea of liberty. "Let it never be forgotten," said the old Continental Congress, "that the rights for which America has contended are the rights of *human nature*."

Mr. Scovel's speech is well worthy of perusal, and as such we commend it to our readers.

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE BAR.—Yesterday the dinner of the Bar to the Bench came off, at which some two hundred gentlemen sat down. The custom of tendering such hospitality is no new idea, and is commendable because of the pleasant feeling it engenders. The addresses of the Judges were all happy, particularly that of the Hon. George Sharswood, whose speech was a model of an after-dinner oration—sensible, yet anything but heavy. The responses of Mayor McMichael, Dan. Dougherty, and Hon. Ell K. Price all reflected credit on the good taste of the speakers. The dinner was voted a success.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success, for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.
Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

"UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."

THE NEW LECTURE
OF
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
ON THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. [1 8 3t

TICKETS FOR RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.
TICKETS FOR UNRESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, OF NEW ORLEANS, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 10, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Modern Puritan."
The BLACK SWAN will furnish selections. Single Admission, 35 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
Tickets may be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore, No. 607 CHESNUT Street; Methodist Book Depository, Arch street above Tenth; and at the Hall.
Season Tickets for the Course (Eight Lectures), $2.
WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1215 WASHINGTON Avenue (Coal Office).
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
FOURTH Street, below Willow,
J. HASKINSON,
GUILIELMA Street,
1 7 4t Committee of Arrangements.

ARMORY COMPANY D, FIRST REGIMENT G. R., January 9, 1867.—Order No 1.—Members are hereby ordered to report for drill THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, preparatory to going to Harrisburg, in obedience to Regimental Order No. 3, issued this day. J. ROSS CLARK,
Captain Company D.
J. H. SEAVER, First Sergeant. 1t*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC AND ANNUAL Meeting of the Home for Aged Colored People will be held on SIXTH DAY (Friday) evening, 11th instant, at LIBERTY HALL, LOMBARD street, below Eighth, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by E. H. COATES and others. 1 9 2t*

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY one year since erected and now own two school houses in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. These houses have been so divided as to give two comfortable rooms in each, capable of accommodating, in the four rooms thus obtained, four hundred children. The schools are under the charge of five estimable ladies, all, with a single exception, from the state of Pennsylvania.
During the past year the Commission has had five hundred children under its care in Atlanta, one hundred being taught in a building rented for the purpose. This school it is proposed to abandon, and thus lighten the expense.
Four hundred children can be educated an entire year for the small sum of three thousand dollars, or seven dollars and fifty cents each. One thousand dollars have been subscribed by ten gentlemen in Philadelphia. Two thousand dollars are yet needed. Should this amount not be contributed the present month, the buildings and their furniture will have to be sold, and the poor children scattered over the city, with none to care for either body or soul. When we reflect that some of these little ones are the orphan children of men who fought and died in the Union army, and that this is the only means presented of showing our appreciation of their fathers' services, we think it ought not to be disregarded. The children have learned to love the Commission, and to pray for those who give it their support.
Pennsylvania and New Jersey are the only States, so far as we are informed, that have an organization for the purpose named. Has every disposition to aid the South in elevating the poor white population to their rightful position. Should we succeed in prosecuting our labors another year, we can then retire under the confident assurance that the work will be carried forward by the city or State authorities.
The city of Athens have written us that they will assume the education of the poor of their town from the present time, and we expect similar good news from Macon.
They write us from Athens, "the school here under your patronage has done real service, and been a blessing to many, meeting a want and filling a vacuum made by levying no tax in 1865."
Atlanta is destined to be one of the most flourishing cities of the South. There is now and has been ever since the war closed, more enterprise in recovering from their great loss by fire, and in the establishing of trade, than in any other part of that country. The inhabitants have been quiet and orderly; no acts of violence occurring but such as are incident to all cities. The military and civil authorities have moved along in perfect unanimity. Shall Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by the additional gift of three thousand dollars, complete the good work they have undertaken, and thus assist Atlanta in rising, Phœnix-like, from the ashes, with increased strength and beauty?
Abraham Lincoln held in grateful remembrance to the last hour of life the memory of the men who taught him the only year he had the privilege of attending school. Will not the hundreds of little ones who have been clothed, partially fed, and instructed mentally and morally by the kind people of two Northern states, rise up and call them blessed?
The Commission must decide the question soon as to the continuance of the work.
Let all remember that Seven dollars and fifty cents will educate a child for an entire year. It is hoped a large number of persons will be found ready to undertake to keep at least one child in these schools.
Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President, Merrick Street.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1219 Chesnut Street. 1 5 4t

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—NOTICE. PHILADELPHIA, 1867.
Holders of twenty or more 7 30 Coupon Bonds, due January 15 can present them at this Office for count and examination, previous to the 15th instant. Checks for the same will be issued on the 15th instant.
C. McKIBBIN,
1 9 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 4 fmw6t Secretary.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership.....$25·00
Annual Membership.....3 00
Entrance Fee.....1 00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any member, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary.
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

A MEETING OF THE WHARF AND property holders on the Schuylkill river will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee in regard to the obstructions of the river by the proposed South Street Bridge.
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
JOHN BAIRD,
D. PARRISH, } Committee.
Philadelphia, January 7, 1867. 1 8 2t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of MEIGS COUNTY OIL COMPANY, will be held at the office, No. 1625 MARKET Street, on MONDAY EVENING, January 7, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, for the choice of officers, and any other business that may come up for action.
12 26 w8 5t N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the NORTH FORK OF HUGHES RIVER OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at No. 602 ARCH Street, Second Floor, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, January 17, 1867, at 3½ P. M.
1 7 mw3t* E. WARD, Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.
12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 325

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth. Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D., Pastor.—Week of prayer. Service every evening this week, except Saturday, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. [9 3*

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA December 7, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12 11 20t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 15th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA December 21, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
12 24mw. t1 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA January 5 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant and opened on the 14th.
1 8 10t W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2459 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company and who have not yet paid the THIRD Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon are hereby notified that the said Third Instalment has been called in and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1867.
By Resolution of the Board of Directors.
12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 29 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No 2362 CALLOWHILL Street on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 29 12 4 7 9 11 12 EDWARD H. FLOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA December 31, 1866.
The Stockholders' Annual Meeting and election for President, Directors and Treasurer of the Company, will be held at this Office on TUESDAY, January 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
12 31 mw1t JAMES McFADDEN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 4 P. M.
12 31 mw1t D. H. FLICKWIR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHULKILL RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA December 31, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 3 P. M.
12 31mw1t A. W. ADOLPH, Secretary.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Office N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 18th instant.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date. SAMUEL H. HUHN,
1 9 wsmth 4t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.
1 4 6t* SILAS YERKES Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes payable on or after the 14th instant. E. A. LESLEY,
1 4 9t Treasurer.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. 6 13 ws

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS.
12 27 im4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S THIRD MATINEE FRIDAY AFTERNOON, January 11, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,
third appearance of
HERR J. POLLAK,
from the Royal Opera, Dresden.
CARL ROSSE, Accompanist.
Tickets One Dollar each. To be had at the music stores and at the door. 1 9 3t

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collection made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE
OF
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865, January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.
10 25 rp

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOLD, President.
JOHN W. GILDUGH, Cashier. 117

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
7th So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 8 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
Without Charge, and Market Difference in Price Allowed.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 5 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr. Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 81

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JANUARY 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.		
Bills Discounted	$1,135,500 00	
United States Bonds deposited at Washington	910,000 00	
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	948,203 53	
		$2,993,719 22
Demand Loans	378 400 00	
Due by National Banks	221 868 82	
Legal-tender Notes	906 596 59	
National Bank Notes	23 903 00	
		1,530 368 41
Expenses and Taxes		7,650 14
		$4,531,737 77
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$750 000 00
Circulation		900,000 00
Deposits, net		2,873,739 00
Surplus Fund	895 000 00	
Profits	15 948 77	
		110,948 77
		$4,531,737 77

THEODORE KITCHEN,
1 9 3t Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

RESOURCES		
Notes and bills discounted	$179 810 27	
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	194 500 00	
		$874,810 27
Legal-tender Notes	$315 847 62	
National Bank Notes	18 510 00	
Due from other banks	275,457 12	
Fractional currency and cash items	6 109 24	
		615,923 98
Banking-house		50 232 12
Furniture and fixtures		3 377 12
Premiums		21 276 65
Expenses and taxes		17 129 10
Total		$1,588,150 04

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock, full paid	$500,000 00
Deposits, gross	675 545 40
Circulation outstanding	400 980 00
Profits	11 524 64
Total	$1,588 150 04

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
1 8 6t4p JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NEW BOOKS.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
IDALIA.
A new novel by "Ouida," author of "Strathmore," "Chandos," "Granville de Vigne," etc. 12mo.
ROBERT SEVERNE.
His Friends and his Enemies. A novel. By William A. Hammond. 12mo.
ELEMENTS OF ART-CRITICISM.
A Text Book for Schools and Colleges, and a handbook for amateurs and artists. By G. W. Samson, D. D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Crown 8vo.
CAMERON HALL.
A Story of the Civil War. By M. A. C., author of "The Little Episcopalians," "Bessie Melville," etc. 12mo.
NEARLY READY.
OLD SIR DOUGLAS. By Hon. Mrs. Norton.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. By "Ouida."
MEMOIRS OF THE CONFEDERATE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. By Heros Von Borcke, late Chief of Staff to General J. E. B. Stuart.
DAINTY DISHES.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,
19 wfm3t PHILADELPHIA.

WM. H. SHOW 11TH & GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

REMOVAL.—JOY, COE & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is removed from N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above Walnut, about half a square below the new "Ledger" Building. 1 7 6t

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies, weeklies, etc. 7 2 3

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID trusting my wife, MARY FITZGERALD, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, January 8. EDMOND FITZGERALD.
1 9 3t*

$15,000, $10,000, AND $5000.—SEVERAL sums of these amounts to invest upon mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER,
1 9 3t* No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with Board at No. 223 S. TWELFTH Street. 1t*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Bateman Opera Troupe will give a farewell evening concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next. Tickets and seats can be secured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

At this concert Madame Parepa will sing several favorite ballads and concerted pieces from the works of the greatest masters, in company with Signori Brignoli, Ferranti, and Fortuna. Mr. Mills and Mr. Carl Rosa will perform some admirable instrumental selections. The programme is one of the most brilliant and attractive ever presented by the Bateman Troupe, and as this will be the last evening concert that will be given, we expect to see the Academy crowded to its utmost capacity.

An *apres-midi* concert will be given on Saturday, for which an excellent *billet* has been arranged. These are positively the last concerts of this troupe in Philadelphia.

MR. WOLFSOHN'S THIRD MATINEE is abundant in rich attractions for the lovers of piano forte music, and besides, Mr. Pollak, who has grown to be a great favorite at these concerts, contributes some charming songs by Luther, Dessauer, and Schumann. Mr. Wolfsohn astonished and delighted his most zealous admirers by the wonderful execution, taste, and intelligence displayed in the performance of his last programme. He was appreciated by the quiet perception of his educated audience, and warmly applauded. His pieces for Friday take a wide range, from the Ost's *Fugue* of Scarlatti, through the intervening periods of Mozart's *Rondo*, Field's *Nocturne*, and Schumann's *Fancy Pieces* to the glories and eclat of Liszt's *Rhapsodie Hongroise* of to-day. This will be an instructive programme.

CUISINE RATIONALE.—Professor Blot, the noted French culinary artist, will deliver his next lecture at the Assembly Buildings on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. His bill of fare is choice, and among other matters he will explain the *modus operandi* of preparing good coffee.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS.—In addition to those Banks electing Directors yesterday (the 8th), are the following, and the names of the Directors elected:—

National Exchange Bank.—A. Boyd, Benjamin Bullock, J. Fraley Smith, Joseph B. Hodgson, Charles H. Cummings, George A. Kohler, Watson Malone, Robert P. Gillingham, William C. Houston, Kirk B. Wells, Andrew J. Sloan, Thomas L. Gillespie, William M. Davidson.

Fourth National Bank.—William P. Hamm, Albert C. Roberts, James C. Kelsh, William Brooks, William S. Stokley, Robert Clark, J. Henry Askin, Samuel Miller, M. R. Harris, Alan Wood, G. C. Franciscus.

The election of Directors for several of the City Banks this day resulted as follows:—

National Bank of the Northern Liberties.—Joseph Moore, Joseph B. Myers, Charles J. Sutter, Edwin H. Fitler, Joshua Lippincott, Joseph W. Miller, James N. Stone, Michael Baker, Israel Peterson, William Overington, Alexander M. Fox, Jacob Riegel, Charles Young.

City National Bank of Philadelphia.—William F. Hughes, Josiah Kisterbock, George W. Fahnestock, John Baird, Thomas Potter, S. D. Watson, A. Boyd Cummings, Charles E. Lex, Coffin Colket, Frederick Willcox, J. P. Wetherill, C. Henry Garden, George Gordon.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.—Edwin M. Lewis, S. A. Mercer, John Ashhurst, Anthony J. Antelo, Benjamin A. Farnham, James R. Campbell, Francis Tete, Lindley Smyth, Richard C. Dale, Pemberton S. Hutchinson, Joshua B. Lippincott, J. Edward Farnum, George W. Farr, Jr.

Commercial National Bank.—Joseph Jones, Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Baugh, Thomas Williamson, George W. Steever, John Garrett, Archimedes J. Bucknor, Archibald Campbell, P. Jenks Smith, Joseph William Bates, William Weightman, Daniel C. Wharton, Charles D. Reed.

The Manufacturers' National Bank.—John Jordan, Jr., Michael Moyer, Emmor Weaver, Henry Davis, D. D. Jones, Lewis Royer, John G. Repplier, Enos L. Reece, Charles Sharpe.

Mechanics' National Bank.—Joseph B. Mitchell, Benjamin W. Tingley, George H. Stuart, James T. Young, Ebenezer Maxwell, L. C. Iungerich, Joseph G. Mitchell, John C. Davis, William A. Drown.

Girard National Bank.—D. B. Cummins, Charles Rugan, William Gillespie, Thomas B. Watt-on, Thaddeus W. Markley, Washington Butcher, Edward S. Handy, Daniel McDevitt, Adam Ruth, S. B. Barcroft, Joseph W. Lewis, David Scull, Jr., J. T. Audendried.

Kensington National Bank.—Charles T. Yerkes, John Martin, J. H. Wannought, Benjamin H. Brown, Hill Reihe, M. D., Edward Gorgas, David R. Garrison, R. Montgomery, John Taylor, John Scanlin, Stephen Robbins, H. R. Stewart, and Isaac E. Landell.

National Bank of Germantown.—William Wynne Wister, Charles Megarge, Owen Sheridan, William Green, William N. Johnson, John S. Haines, Jabez Gates, Nathan L. Jones, John Rittenhouse, Norton Johnson, Nicholas Rittenhouse, James R. Gates, Charles J. Wister, Jr.

Third National Bank.—D. B. Paul, Thomas K. Peterson, J. W. Supplee, William Callum, Z. C. Howell, J. Harrison, Jr., J. B. McCressey.

Sixth National Bank.—Samuel McManemy, John Welsh, Philip Fitzpatrick, Henry May, Daniel Baird, James W. Farley, Daniel H. Foster, James Ballenger, William D. Gardner.

Second National Bank.—Nathan Hilles, George W. Rhawn, Edward Hayes, Benjamin H. Deacon, Lewis Shallcross, William Ervien, John Cooper, William H. Rhawn, Benjamin Rowland, Jr.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.—Last Saturday night several roughs got into a fight in a lager beer saloon in the lower part of the city. During the melee fists, furniture, and glass-ware were thrown around in a miscellaneous sort of a manner, and several persons suffered in consequence thereof. William Gorger, living at No. 716 Shippen street, was injured severely about the head, and was taken to his home. Soon afterwards erysipelas set in, and last night he died. The Coroner has been summoned to hold an inquest upon the body.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.—William Norton was discovered stowed away in the cellar of the building at Third and Vine streets, occupied by Mr. Widener as a leather store. When brought out of his quarters he was very full of protestations of his innocence of any wrong intention, but it was of no use. No one could see why he would seek such a cold place under such suspicious circumstances, when there were so many places he might go to to get rested. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was committed.

LIGHT-FINGERED.—George Wilson was arrested last evening, near Second and Girard avenue, on a charge of larceny. It appears that he went into a dry goods store, at No. 232 Girard avenue, and picking up two pieces of cloth, made off with them. Officers Hancock and Thompson, who saw him come out of the store in a suspicious manner, made chase after him, and captured their prisoner before he had gone very far. Alderman Shoemaker held him in $1000 bail after hearing the facts of the case.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—The well-known news-stand at the N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut will remove, in a few days, to the southeast corner, under the management of Charles Neurath the old director, where, he wishes to inform the public, they can be supplied with all the daily and weekly papers; also, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, done up in wrappers, for mailing, the New York dailies and weeklies, envelopes, writing paper, etc.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of our greatest orators, is announced for to-morrow evening, in the Academy of Music, on the subject of "Universal Suffrage." It will be a treat to listen again to this eloquent gentleman, who has so many admirers in this city. Those who are doubtful as to Mr. Beecher's exact position will find, on hearing him to-morrow evening, that he still stands firm for the Union.

MR. J. M. ROMMEL, the renowned coal dealer, has created quite a sensation at his new quarters, northwest corner of Eighth and Willow streets. Orders are pouring in upon him daily—enough to swamp him, but for his increased facilities for supplying his customers. People know that they can get the best coal of Mr. Rommel, and they appreciate his efforts to accommodate the public.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were sold by James A. Freeman, at the Philadelphia Exchange to-day, commencing at noon:—

230 shares Dunnard Oil Company (assessment paid).....24c. each
100 shares Union Petroleum.....13c.
1000 shares Bradon Is and Oil Company.....48 bid, not sold
Lot of ground and seven frame dwellings, S. E. corner of Thirty-sixth and Market streets.....$8500
A lot with house and stable, Jumper street, above Race.....$39 0 bid, not sold
No. 1727 N. Eleventh street—a three story dwelling, 18 by 58 feet.....$1000
Four lots, Eighth and Tudor streets.....$55, 245, 256, 136
Factory, Twelfth and Ogden streets No 947 N. Twelfth street; about 25 feet square.$10,400 bid, not sold
Store No. 1145 Germantown road, with stable on Girard avenue.....$810

STEALING AN UMBRELLA STAND.—Catherine Barns, being a woman of taste, was attracted last evening to the photograph rooms of Mr. Jesse Groom, in Second street, above Spruce. Whilst there she became intensely enamored of a handsomely designed umbrella stand, and wishing to retain it as a souvenir of her visit, she arose, took it up, and walked off. A policeman who saw her walked after her, and then with great gallantry escorted her to Alderman Butler's office. That gentleman furnished her with comfortable lodgings at the expense of the city, until she can have an opportunity of explaining away the charge of larceny which was preferred against her.

FIGHT IN A BEER SALOON.—Last evening a fight was commenced at the lager beer saloon of Mrs. Louisa Lovier, No. 110 Race street. For a few minutes, while the fight lasted, the skirmish was sharp, and furniture suffered terribly; so did the heads of some of the combatants. One of them, a German, was smote upon the head by a beer glass, and hurt rather badly. The man that struck him, Charles McCullough, was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, who held him in $800 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Francis McCarty was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. It appears that Francis keeps a place where disorderly characters are wont to assemble, at No. 330 North Eighth street, and when there, under the influence of old rye, these fellows fight, howl, swear, and sing most shockingly out of tune and with a fearful lack of harmony. Lieutenant White sent a detachment, who arrested him and two of his guests. After a hearing before Alderman Massey, McCarty was held in $800 bail to answer.

FALSE PRETENSES.—John Jenkins, who has for some time past been obtaining goods under false pretenses, was arrested yesterday afternoon at No. 912 Coates street. It appears that John has been in the habit of representing himself to merchants as a man well to do in circumstances and as having a store. By these means he, in conjunction with a *pal*, has been able to obtain from different firms samples and invoices of dry goods, cigars, etc. etc. He had a hearing before Alderman Plankinton, who held him in $1000 bail to answer the charge preferred against him.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—About ten days ago three roughs got into a disturbance at Tenth and Jefferson streets, and in the progress of the melee missiles were thrown, some of which broke glass in the windows in the vicinity. Complaint was made and warrants were issued by Alderman Haines for the arrest of the guilty parties. Yesterday one of them, named Francis Cush, was arrested at Hutchinson and Jefferson streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Haines, and was held in $600 bail to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

A SUBSCRIPTION HOP.—Last night, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated by a grand hop at the La Pierre House. About one hundred and fifty couples were present. The affair was decidedly *recherche*, and everything passed off as the most sanguine could have desired. A large number of our best known citizens were present, and the success of the hop reflects great credit on the management. The morning had almost dawned before the guests grew weary of mingling in the mazes of the dance.

MISCHIEVOUS.—Thomas Toy was arrested in Sansom street yesterday morning, charged with misdemeanor. It appears that he was driving a furniture car through Sansom street, and seeing a doctor's carriage standing near Thirty-sixth street, it is said that he ran into it maliciously, breaking it. He was arrested soon after, and had a preliminary examination before Alderman Allen, who held him for a further hearing.

AT NATIONAL HALL.—Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, of La., will lecture on to-morrow (Thursday) evening. He has chosen for his suoject, "The Modern Puritan." It will no doubt be an able and spirited address; and, coming from a distinguished Southern loyalist, will be especially attractive. Miss Greenwood (the "Black Swan") will add to the entertainment by singing several ballads and arias.

HEAVY VOTE.—At the fair held for the benefit of St. Francis Church, the vote on the base ball prize implements stood as follows last night:—

W. H. Patterson B. B. C.....9933
Frontier.....6520

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.—At the Academy of Music to-night, Miss Anna Dickinson will deliver her new lecture, called "Something to Do." We have no doubt that this will be one of the lady's most powerful and entertaining efforts.

ACCIDENT.—Mary Young slipped and fell on the ice, in Shippen street, near Second, and broke her leg. She was taken to the Hospital

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.—

Having purchased recently many lots of choice goods at much less than cost, from which we have fully replenished our stock, and having reduced all old goods to proportionate prices, we offer *by far* the largest and best assortment of Mens, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which we are determined to close out, and are selling rapidly at, in many cases, but half the prices at which the same goods were sold last year, we in all cases guaranteeing the prices to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money will be refunded.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY May, 1866; edited by William Proctor, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.
And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

IMPEACHMENT!—A LIST OF THE CHARGES—We charge:—
First. For Overcoats, from $25 to $75.
Second. Full suits $20 to $90.
Third. Coats, Pants, or Vests, separately, ten per cent. lower than the same quality of goods can be had for anywhere else in this city.
Charles Stokes & Co., first-class Clothiers, under the "Continental."

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are not in the habit of "puffing" patent medicines, but we cheerfully add our testimony to that of many others in favor of this medicine. The Pain Killer is invaluable for the diseases for which it is recommended. Try a bottle of it, and see if we do not state correctly.—*Roman Citizen.* 8

WE DO NOT ASSERT that every family should be their own physician in all cases; but it is undeniable that with a case of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics in the house, times without number, disease and sickness may be arrested, and time, money and suffering saved. This is being done by thousands, and may be done by all. See advertisement in another column.
Or address
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

A DISTRESSING COUGH causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry specially cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, etc. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well-attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

OIL PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr. announces a sale of Oil Paintings this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The collection embraces many very elegant productions of the modern school, and will be sold without reserve.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

GEO STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism, No. 28 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal). Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1865. No 926 Chesnut street.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Moderate in price, and as durable, as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.
Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick knacks, for Trees.

A CURE OF RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Warranted no cure no pay.

POUND and lady cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 9.2 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

COATES—RICHARDS.—On January 8, 1867 at Philadelphia in presence of Alderman Hay, by Friends' ceremony JOSEPH B. COATES, of York county, Pa., to RUTHANNA RICHARDS, of Cecil county, Md.

MEYER—FLEISCHMANN.—On Wednesday, the 2d instant by the Rev. K. A. Fleischmann, at his residence, Mr. WILLIAM H. MEYER to Miss AMANDA C. FLEISCHMANN, both of this city.

DIED.

BANES.—On the 6th instant, JANE ANN, widow of the late William Alexander Banes, in the 40th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Paul street, above Orthodox Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, JOHN W. SIMPSON, in the 47th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 355 Jarvis street, below Reed, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SKATES SHARPENED AND REPAIRED, and a very superior assortment of Skates, Skaters' Caps, Leggings, Gimlets, Assistants, Heel Plates, etc. Also, Creepers for wearing upon the ice for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ANY ONE OF THE NUMEROUS CLOTHES-Wringers which have rubber rolls will save its cost in clothing time, and labor. But above all others, we confidently recommend the purchase of those having cog-wheels to the rollers, because we know them to be the most durable. They are for sale, with other kinds, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ECONOMY IN YOUR COAL EXPENSES may be promoted by the use of Patent ash Sifters, of which various kinds are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

SKATING PARKS.

A SECOND GRAND
Carnival and Feast of Lanterns,
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
CAMDEN SKATING PARK,
On Thursday Evening, Jan. 10,
(WEATHER PERMITTING).

The Park will be brilliantly illuminated with the MAGNESIUM LIGHT and HUNDREDS OF LANTERNS. 1t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF SLIFER, EBERT & HALL is this day dissolved by limitation.
D. B. SLIFER.
JOHN EBERT.
January 1, 1867. C. HALL.

The undersigned will settle the affairs of the late firm, and continue the business in his own name, at the old stand, No. 331 N. SECOND Street.
D. B. SLIFER

JOHN EBERT will continue the manufacture of Cabinet-ware for the trade at No. 119 EDWARD Street.

C. HALL will continue the manufacture of Windsor and Cane-seat Chairs, at No. 128 EDWARD St. 1 7 3t*

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of COOPER & GRAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, LEWIS COOPER retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of COOPER & GRAFF.
CHARLES H. GRAFF,
WILLIAM H. TEVIS.
December 31, 1866. 1 11 6t*

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.
Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 6 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES'

RETURN

OF THE

UNITED STATES BRANCH

OF THE

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company,

From December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866,

In conformity with the law of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital,	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - -	1,953,760
Total Amount of Assets (Gold)	15,888,080

Investments and Funds Retained in the United States.

Real Estate held by the Company in the United States	$253,722 82
Cash Deposits in Banks	165,636 55
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	100,677 51
Amount of Loans, on Bond and Mortgage, constituting first liens on Real Estate (in the United States) on which there is less than one year's interest due	819,000 00
Amount of Loans, Stocks, etc., held by the Company	352,736 83

Income in the United States.

Cash Premiums from December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866	1,503,486 04
Amount of Premiums earned	902 091 60
Amount of Interest	79,288 82
Amount of Income	15,647 36

Expenditures and Liabilities.

Amount of Losses during the year which have been paid	793,651 02
Amount of Losses in suit or contested during the year	12,500 00
Amount of Losses during the year not yet paid	112,064 00
Amount paid for reinsurance and return premiums	123,991 98
Amount of expenses during the year, including commissions and fees to Officers and Agents in the United States	236,843 21
Amount of Taxes	53,002 1

STATE OF NEW YORK.
City and County of New York, ss.

Be it remembered that on this 31st day of December A. D. 1866, before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to take acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the 1st day of December, 1866. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $1,695,293 71; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement.

I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1866.
[L. S.]
JAMES W. HALE,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

Directors in New York.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq, Deputy Chairman.
E. M. ARCHIBALD, B. M. Consul.
A. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
E. F. SANDERSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary—ALFRED PELL, Esq
Counsel—ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
Bankers—Phœnix Bank, CAMMANN & CO.

Advisory Board in Philadelphia.

Messrs. CHARLES L. BORIE,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
RICHARD SMETHURST,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOSEPH W. LEWIS.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA. 12 wfm2w

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
FINE OLD SHERRY WINES.
For Families and the Trade.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,
For Medicinal and other uses.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
CHAMPAGNES
OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
11 19 6mrp No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, January 9.

Safety of Mrs. Randall.

Mrs. Randall, wife of the Postmaster-General, concerning whose safety some apprehension was felt, has arrived in New York from Europe.

Missouri Land Claims.

The commissioners appointed by the President, under an act of Congress authorizing them to investigate the Missouri land claims, have made a report allowing the State of Missouri 723 697 acres for the enrolling, arming, and subsisting of troops during the Rebellion. From this is to be deducted the direct tax, amounting to $761 127.

Negro Suffrage in the District.

The House Committee on the District will follow up the bill for negro suffrage by a bill to establish negro schools in the District on the same footing as white public schools.

The Impeachment Question.

Mr. Ashley was before the Judiciary Committee of the House to-day to give testimony in regard to the impeachment. It has been decided by the committee that strict secrecy shall be maintained in regard to the proceedings before them.

The New Tariff Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee have nearly prepared their tariff bill to report. It will be a compound of the House bill and the Wells bill. A number of the prominent capitalists and commercial men of the Northern cities are here to make an earnest protest against rash action by Congress upon the impeachment question.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) presented two petitions in favor of the tariff bill passed by the House last session. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) reported from the Committee on Pensions, bills granting pensions to the widows of three Union soldiers of Tennessee who were hung by the Rebel authorities during the war, when caught in the act of burning a bridge near Knoxville. The pension in each case is $8 per month, and dates from the 8th of November, 1861.

Mr. Wade (Ohio), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, the House bill to authorize the construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of the woolen manufacturers of Massachusetts for a protective tariff. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of the citizens of Virginia for a republican form of government in that State. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented the protest of the citizens of Massachusetts against the admission of Nebraska with a constitution disenfranchising colored citizens. Ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Sumner presented the claim of the New England Emigrant Aid Society for $25 000 damages done to their property in Leavenworth, Kansas territory, by a mob some years ago. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) presented the protest of the merchants and bankers of St. Paul against the contraction of the currency. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) presented a similar petition, which was similarly referred.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented a petition for an increased duty on flaxseed; also for the passage of the House tariff bill. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lane (Ind.), from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably the House bill providing that the pensions of widows of revolutionary soldiers married to such soldiers prior to January 1, 1800, shall be increased, and paid at the same rate as the soldiers would be entitled to if now living. Such payment to date from September 30, 1865.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely upon the bill annulling all laws and ordinances of the District of Columbia, and of the several territories, making distinction between persons on account of color, and for the punishment of officers or persons who may attempt to execute any such laws or ordinances, as contrary to the provisions of this act.

This subject, he said, had already been acted on in the Suffrage bill.

Mr. Morrill, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to continue, alter, and amend the charter of Washington," so as to read to license, tax, and regulate agencies of all kinds of insurance companies; provided that the tax or license shall not exceed three-fourths of one per cent. upon the cash premiums received with an amendment inserting one per cent. in place of three fourths of one per cent.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) rose to a question of privilege, and called the attention of the House to the fact that in the Associated Press report of the vote on the passage of Mr. Ashley's impeachment resolution on Monday, his vote in the affirmative was omitted the reporter assuming that he had not voted. He protested against the reporter's deviating from the special list. He complained that the reporter of the *Globe* had done the same thing, but he would not intimate that it had been in either case a wilful intention to misrepresent him. He sent and had read the paragraph of which he complained, and which stated that the official list showed him voting in the affirmative, but that was evidently an error. (Laughter.)

He did not wish to be considered as having made any mistake. He had voted with a fixed determination so as to bring before the House the charges made against the first Magistrate of the country.

In conclusion he submitted a resolution that the reporters of the Associated Press be under the same rules and regulations as the reporters of the *Globe*. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Rules.

Mr. Hopson (Iowa) introduced a bill to restore the jurisdiction of Indian affairs to the Department of War. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Walker (Ohio) introduced a bill to provide a system of education for the public schools of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Select Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Dodge (N. Y.) the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether any steps had been taken for removing the wrecked steamer Scotland, recently sunk in the entrance of the channel of New York harbor, and what is necessary in order to secure the early removal of the wreck, which is endangering the navigation of the channel.

Mr. Alley (Mass.), from the Post Office Committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Postmaster-General to adjust and settle the claims of the Ocean Steamship Line running between New York and San Francisco, via Panama for extra mail service in 1864-65, the allowance not to exceed $10 300. After a debate, Messrs. Alley and Easson advocating the measure and Mr. Washburne (Ill.) opposing it, the joint resolution was, on motion of Mr. Harding (Ill.), laid on the table.

Mr. Alley, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution appointing the Mayor, Postmaster, United States District Attorney of New York city, Jackson Schultz, Charles H. Russell, and Moses H. Taylor, a Commission to purchase a site for a Post Office and United States Courts in New York, being a portion of the City Hall Park, for the sum of $500,000.

After some debate the above joint resolution was passed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 9.—Mr. Glass presented a petition from the merchants of Philadelphia asking that the bridge at Columbia be rebuilt.

Mr. Connell read a bill authorizing the opening of Juniata avenue, and vacating part of Nicetown lane; also one extending the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant act to cases of descent and purchase; also one appointing Commissioners to lay out Broad street from its present terminus in a straight line, and of the present width till it strikes the river Delaware in Bucks county.

Mr. Worthington presented a supplement to the act incorporating the Girard Insurance Company.

The bill incorporating the Germantown Swimming and Skating Park Association was passed.

Messrs. Lowry Graham, and Searight were announced as the Senate Bribery and Corruption Committee.

At noon the Senate went into a joint Convention, to elect a State Treasurer.

House of Representatives.

The Committee on the part of the House to investigate the alleged bribery and corruption in the matter of the election of a United States Senator was announced to consist of Messrs. Stumbaugh, of Franklin, Marks, of Philadelphia, and Westbrooke, of Wayne.

The House proceeded to draw for a committee to try the contested election case of Charles D. Rouck, of Union. It is alleged by the contestant that deserters were allowed to vote at the election. Mr. Wingard appeared for the contestant, and Jacob Zeigler for the sitting member. The committee chosen was as follows:—Messrs. Stumbaugh, McCreary, Allen, Shuman, Pillow, McPherrin, McGee, Mechling, and Kennedy.

The committee to report what property in Philadelphia is exempt from taxation and for what reason was announced to consist of the following Philadelphia members:—Messrs. Gregory, Kerns, De Haven, Worrall, Todd, Josephs.

The members from the Senate being introduced, William H. Kemble was elected as State Treasurer, the Democrats voting for John F. Spangler.

Gold in Canada.

QUEBEC, January 9.—Mr. Pope, the Inspector of Gold mines at Chaudiere reports that a nugget has been found at the depth of thirty-two feet, valued at $8000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—The Flour Market is steady and prices are unchanged. The receipts of Wheat are small and prices nominal, at $2 80@3 00 for Pennsylvania red; no choice or prime lots in the market. White Corn, $1 08@1 05; yellow, $1 01@1 08 for new; old, $1 04@1 05. Oats, 59c. Clover-seed quiet, at $8 25. Provisions inactive. Mess Pork, $21 50; bulk shoulders, 9c. Lard, 12½c. Whisky dull, and no sales reported. Coffee and Sugar firm; large sales of the latter were made yesterday for refining, at 10@10½c.

National Convention of Colored Soldiers and Sailors.

[*Continued from our Third Edition.*]

On reassembling the resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported that C. H. Langston, of Kansas, had presented the necessary documents, and he was received as a member of the Convention.

Mr. Martin M. White offered the following:—

Whereas, An article appearing in the *Christian Recorder* of last week has the effect of decimating our Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That the article appearing in the *Recorder* of last week on the subject of conventions calling the true and faithful men whose record stands forth to the world as an evidence unmistakable of their fidelity to their race, and especially to the scarred bruised and maimed soldiers and sailors of the republic, is a scandal and insult, and clearly demonstrates the corruption of this writer's heart, and proves him unfit for the confidence of his outraged and injured race. Adopted.

Mr. J. B. Stratton, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following:—

Resolved, That in view of services rendered the country in the terrible struggle for the perpetuation of the Union, by the Loyal Colored Soldiers and Sailors of the State of Pennsylvania, that we do hereby petition the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania assembled, to give to the loyal Colored Soldiers, Sailors, and citizens, the right of suffrage, without any qualifications but loyalty to our native State and general Government.

In urging its passage, he said:—Mr. Charman and Comrades—As the author of the resolution, I present it with the hope that it may reach the Senate and Legislature of Pennsylvania. I will not consume the time in advocating the justice of the resolution. It needs no argument. Let the boys of Pennsylvania colored heroes, that now make sacred the soil of the late Rebel States, appeal in thunder tones to the loyal whites of Pennsylvania for manhood and suffrage for the colored soldier, sailor, and civilian of the State of Pennsylvania. We need no better appeal than the torn and tattered colors borne aloft through many a dearly bought field by thirteen thousand of Pennsylvania's sable heroes.

The Convention was still in session when our report closed.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—THE $3500 CASE.—JAMES M. Cooley, Samuel Torrence, and W. H. Clayton had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler, at 2 P. M. to-day, on the charge of picking the pocket of Mr. Falls of $3500, the particulars of which were given in a previous issue of the TELEGRAPH. H. B. Tucker stated that he charged a $500 note for Cooley. They were each held in $5000 bail for their appearance at Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.			
$1000 Phil & Sun. 7s. 95		100 sh Cata of	32½
$5000 Leh 6s, 84	91½	100 sh do	33
$1000 City 6s, n & p	100½	100 sh do	33
$1500 do. new	100½	100 sh do	33
$500 US 5-

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Impeachment Question.

From the Times.

The apprehension which exists as to the action of Congress in the matter of impeachment will not be allayed until the subject is disposed of, and all danger from such a cause has finally passed away. The question is one of very great gravity, not merely because of the prominence of the functionary whom it is proposed to impeach, and the novelty of the procedure as regards its application, but by reason of the nature of the charges made against him, and the possible results of a trial upon them. It is, or should be, a very solemn procedure, that of impeaching a President of the United States, and when we see it treated only as a party affair, or as a matter of personal feeling, or of prejudice or passion, we are justified, in view of the relation of parties and their disposition and necessities, in treating it as a subject of even graver apprehension than would otherwise be called for.

The anti-Administration party in Congress have a sweeping majority. They can control a sufficient vote to carry any measure they may think necessary—overriding opposition in every shape and form, whether it come from the adverse side of the House, or from any other branch of the Government. It is this fact which makes it of such importance to ascertain the views and purposes of those who are recognized as its leaders. If it be the determination of two or three members who might be named to carry out the schemes they have concocted for the impeachment of the President, then the subject, so far as the action of the House is concerned, may be considered as settled in advance. If Boutwell adheres to what he has recently proclaimed—if Ashley maintains the ground he has so determinedly assumed—if Wentworth and Loan and Thad. Stevens hold to the position they have taken up within a very short time—then the majority which will follow these may be estimated by just about the strength of the party in Congress.

It is this feature of the matter which causes apprehension and alarm, and especially among the business classes of this city. They fear the results of the recklessness of the leaders in Congress. It may seem all very well to these leaders to indulge in wild and extravagant language, in furious outbursts, and violent denunciations, and to propose schemes calculated to upset things generally. It probably suits their notions of party policy and party necessity, to carry matters to the furthest possible extreme, and then suggest their being carried a trifle further. It may seem fine even to try experiments upon the strength and capacity of our institutions and form of government, and show how they may be racked and twisted before they give signs of failing to pieces. But there are others who are quite as much interested in these matters as members of Congress, and who are beginning to apprehend that there may be peril to the country from its control by those whose political principles are so unbalanced, and whose resentments and passions find such violent expression.

The course that has been pursued upon the impeachment business, the spirit that has been displayed in its treatment, and the progress within a few days in making it a matter of practical legislation and action, have added greatly to these apprehensions. It is looked upon as such a gratuitous disturbance of the peace of the country; such a prolonging of our political difficulties; such an uncalled-for interference with our progress towards harmonious relations, and such an inherently dangerous procedure, that it can be regarded only as the work of those who care nothing for the public welfare, and are intent only upon their own selfish ends. Until Monday the matter was generally regarded as but the subject of empty declamation. The threatening reports of one day were followed by their contradiction the next, and the passage of time without any new ground for action was regarded as altogether favorable to such a settlement as the interests of the country demanded.

The excited proceedings in Congress yesterday, and the despatches from Washington as to the disposition of leading members, put a more serious face upon the matter, in a practical way, than it has had heretofore. It seemed, by what took place in the Republican caucus on Saturday night last, that the question was then put in such a shape that the country would hear no more of it for this session at least. But by the developments in Congress on Monday, and by the peculiar circumstances attending the final reference to a committee of the subject of impeachment, there seems to be no doubt that it is the determination of the leaders of the House to push the matter through, whatever may be the consequences. This is the tenor of the despatches which have been received here from the most reliable and best informed sources, and there is no difficulty in crediting the reports of the excitement which existed in Washington yesterday, as the preliminary steps were taken by the House. Now that the business has taken this course, under these auspices, we may as well prepare to be disturbed with it for some time to come, and whether it shall ever reach actual impeachment and a trial before the Senate, it will certainly have its influence upon the interests of the country at home and abroad.

We have no doubt that many people in this country, and especially in Europe, greatly exaggerate the effect that would be produced by such a procedure as the impeachment of a President. There is no reason, in the nature of things, why it should seriously excite the country, and there is no likelihood whatever that it would have any such alarming results as have so often been predicated upon it since it was a subject of discussion. But at the same time there is no doubt that it *would* deeply excite the country, and that, under present circumstances, it would grievously injure its best interests in a hundred ways. Its most immediate effect would doubtless be felt upon the public credit and in our national finances. We have already had indications how keenly sensitive our credit is upon this subject; but the bondholders, and the business classes, and the general community will prepare themselves for painful experiences when this point of the recklessness of Congress and the obstinacy of the President can find no other ending than that which is now threatened.

The formal charges that these parties propose to prefer against President Johnson in their articles of impeachment, are no more than those with which we have become familiar from the speeches of his assailants. Nearly all of them would be dismissed at once by any court, and if they ever come before such a body as the Senate, we have no doubt of the disposition that will be made of them.

The Impeachment of the President.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Ashley has offered his resolutions, and they have taken the course indicated in the caucus on Saturday evening. The excitement which the announcement of Mr. Ashley's intention created in Wall street last week did not so much indicate a fear of the impeachment, or even of the result of it, but that our finances were so unhealthy, so feverish and uncertain, that the least derangement created a panic. The currency is just now in such a morbid, excitable condition that any unusual event—as the death of the Emperor Napoleon, a war between Russia and Turkey, or an insurrection in England, would set our markets in an uproar and drive ruin through Wall street. In addition to Mr. Ashley's resolution, Mr. Loan, of Missouri, introduced an incoherent and nonsense resolution, which we are told created some excitement. Mr. Loan is evidently a morbid person, with the weakness of getting into print, or in some way attracting attention, and we shall probably hear no more of his manifesto. Mr. Ashley's resolution was referred to a committee, and will be considered. There can, of course, be no harm in this reference. At the same time, now that the question has been brought before the country, there are some points which occur to us as worthy of careful thought:—

I. There is nothing now to be gained by impeachment. President Johnson has been a bad President, but also a foolish one. We have had a Chief Magistrate doing all he could to destroy the party which elected him, and at the same time all he could to destroy himself. If President Johnson has been an enemy of Republicanism, he has also been an enemy of himself. He did much against the party; but the elections left nothing of him. He was left politically dead—scarcely worth burial. He was looked upon as a defeated and disappointed schemer; still, he had a large party at his back. In this country, the shortest political road is that which leads from a majority to a minority. Our party will take this road when it rashly begins impeachment. That can only revive President Johnson's dying fortunes, and give him what he wants—sympathy, and the chance to make a defensive war.

II. Can he be impeached? We do not doubt the law—but how would the law work? The charges would be numerous, intricate, and drawn with skill. There would be endless yearning on the part of the Republicans to make speeches in favor of the prosecution, and of course every effort on the part of the President's friends to prolong the trial, fighting it step by step, and endeavoring at least to drag it endlessly. We will back Garret Davis for a three months' speech, and Cowan until the end of his term, with Saulsbury and McDougall good for intermediate volumes of talk. Warren Hastings was eight years on trial, and in his case there was every motive to hurry matters. Here there would be every motive to delay the trial by the President's friends.

III. Could the President be removed? General Butler made an ingenious argument during the election to show that, upon the mere presentation of articles of impeachment, the Senate might depose the President and place another person in his office during the trial. Butler's argument was ingenious; but we presume there are twenty lawyers who can make an argument as ingenious on the other side. There is no definite law about it; and President Johnson is not the man to surrender the benefit of a doubt. Those who think he will quietly walk out of the White House at the bidding of a majority of the Senate, mistake the man and the desperate character of the adventurers who control his fortunes. What would an impeachment amount to with the accused all the time in power?

IV. There would be much doubt as to the result of this trial. President Johnson has done many things which we consider criminal; but would the Senate as judges think so? Tampering with the revenues by removing faithful officers because they attended to their business and did not concern themselves about politics, and appointing dishonest men, is a serious matter. The interference in the Fenian troubles last summer, whereby the honor of America was sacrificed to please England, should be inquired into. The riots at New Orleans, and the fact that no human being has been punished for the blood there shed, stain with indelible blackness the administration of President Johnson. We yearn for some atonement for that crime; and it is wise that Congress should find out the authors of the wrong—all who were accessory either before or after the fact—and punish them. We believe a committee has the matter now in charge. We have yet to see whether the best remedy for this is impeachment.

V. Are there no issues of more importance than this? Must all this Congress be wasted, and the next, perhaps, in a pageant and prolonged debate, endless jarring of lawyers and Senators? The currency calls for relief. Labor suffers under this fearful inflation. Our tariffs want reconstruction. There are a hundred questions near to the prosperity of the nation which must suffer and die because of this measure.

—We do not say that a President should not be impeached. We by no means say that Mr. Johnson should not be impeached. That would be to take judgment into our own hands. We think this Administration has been a calamity—a disgrace—the cause of many evils to the country. We should like some redress. But how is it to be had? In attempting to remove these evils, may we not fly to others that we know not of? May we not put a precedent upon our statute-books which will give any Democratic majority of the Senate and House in future years the right to revolutionize the Government in the interest of slavery? Let us walk slowly, and survey the ground as we go. Let us not lay violent hands upon the Executive office until we find that no other course remains for the honor of the nation. Perhaps we are wrong; but it does not seem to us that the time for the strenuous alternative has come.

The President's Impeachment—The Initial Step Taken in Congress.

From the Herald.

There were some significant and ominous proceedings in the House of Representatives on Monday. The morning hour was first enlivened by an impeachment resolution from Mr. Loan, of Missouri, which, being disposed of as presented, by turning it over to the Reconstruction Committee, was forthwith reproduced in a new shape by Mr. Kelso, also of Missouri, when a motion to lay it on the table was rejected—yeas 40, nays 103—an ominous looking vote in the negative. Here, however, what is known as the morning hour in the House expired, and the subject was superseded by the regular business of the day, subject to any privileged question which might be interposed.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, at this point, in fulfilment of his promise of last summer to "give neither sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids" until he had brought in against Andrew Johnson articles of impeachment, rose to that privileged question. His resolution was accordingly submitted, the preamble declaring, in the name of "the gentleman from Ohio," that "I do impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with usurpation of power and violation of law, in that he has corruptly abused the appointing power; in that he has corruptly used the pardoning power; in that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; in that he has corruptly interfered in elections and committed acts and conspired with others to commit acts which in the contemplation of the Constitution are high crimes and misdemeanors; therefore be it resolved, that the Committee on the Judiciary be and they are hereby authorized to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, and discharging the duties and powers of the President of the United States, and to report to the House" whether in their opinion he has been guilty of crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of the House, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers and to take the oaths of witnesses.

This proposed the initial step to an impeachment, and the question recurring, Shall the resolution be adopted? Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, a Republican, from one of the most radical abolition districts in the United States, here interposed with a motion to lay on the table. Upon this preliminary test question the call of the roll resulted—yeas, 39; nays, 105; the Republicans, radicals, and conservatives, with a few exceptions, standing together for the resolution, which was next adopted. So the Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to inquire into the propriety of impeaching President Johnson, and to report to the House according to their conclusions from the evidence which they may collect in their investigations upon the general charges submitted. The vote of 105 against 39 in favor of this inquiry is significant and has an ominous look. It looks as if the dominant party in Congress had arrived at some definite plan of operations in this business, and had agreed to proceed at once to carry it into effect.

In the matter of impeachments, as in the general organization of the two houses of Congress, the framers of our Constitution followed the example of the British Parliament. Thus, as in England the House of Commons has the sole power of impeachment, while the House of Lords has the sole power to try impeachments, these powers with us belong respectively to the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House as a grand jury (by a vote of a majority) presents its charges to the Senate which assumes the character of a high court, and—we quote from the Constitution—"when the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present." The Constitution next ordains that "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law."

The object contemplated in this resolution of Mr. Ashley, then, is the removal of the President from office. But why remove him when the charges preferred against him, or when, at least, the 'high crimes and misdemeanors" of which he has been guilty, have been a common thing with all his predecessors as party leaders, from General Jackson down to poor Pierce and Buchanan, to say nothing of the anointed Lincoln? It seems a little rough and uncharitable that President Andrew Johnson should be made the first victim to the wrath of Congress, and particularly when he has ceased to be an obstruction to the legislative policy of Congress, and when over a two-thirds vote in both Houses is secured against him to the end of his term of office. In this situation of affairs it appears to us that if this impeachment movement be followed up to its legal conclusion, it will be productive of a mischievous confusion in our political parties, a serious panic and derangement in our financial affairs, and needless and damaging delays on those practical measures of legislation demanded to meet the general interests and wants of the country. We think it altogether probable, however, that the Judiciary Committee of the House will be occupied to the end of the present Congress in their preliminary investigations, and that with the meeting of the new Congress in March the intervening chapter of events may serve to bring a treaty of peace and co-operation between the two Houses and the President.

Too Much Evidence.

From the World.

Not long ago Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution of inquiry relative to alleged frauds in the New Orleans Custom House, and particularly to "frauds" in appointing "Rebels" to clerkships, to the exclusion of "loyal" or radical men. Pending the publication of the report of the committee which went to New Orleans to collect evidence on that as well as on other subjects, it may be stated that the examination into the Collector's affairs at that port was only for the purpose of finding another excuse for transferring all the Federal offices in Louisiana to exclusively radical hands; for this is the real meaning of much of the talk about territorializing the Southern States. It is to furnish loyal Governors from Massachusetts for the Territory of Louisiana, loyal Collectors from New England for the Southern custom houses, and otherwise to find paid places for the very few radical politicians who are not otherwise supported in the bread-and-butter army nearer home. But an examination into Collector Kellogg's appointments at New Orleans reveals the fact that, out of three or four hundred subordinates, the great majority are discharged soldiers and officers who served in the Federal army. The Collector says that he made appointments from this class in accordance with direct instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. Now, this is exactly the kind of evidence the Committee did not want. The Secretary of the Treasury has no doubt given such "instructions;" both Houses of Congress have passed a joint resolution that for these civil offices discharged soldiers "should have the preference;" but, as the discharged soldiers better than any one else know, the "preference" is all they have had; while the Clarks and Fessendens, and the radical Senators and Representatives generally, have fairly stuffed the Departments with their own relations. It is to be hoped that when the committee reports, it will be stated that the Collector at New Orleans is one of the few Federal officials in the country who gave the soldiers not only the preference but places. This statement should be accompanied by a recommendation that Northern Collectors and other officers, who are providing for whole radical families simply because they are radical, should follow the excellent example of the New Orleans official, turn out the political pensioners and parasites, supplying their places with men who deserve such favors. If this is done, and if the examination into Louisiana matters generally brings to light Senator Reverdy Johnson's report about Banks, the evidence collecting tour will have been to some purpose after all.

Fire in Illinois.

CHICAGO, January 8.—A fire at Galesburg, Illinois, on Sunday, destroyed more than half a block of business buildings, including the candy factory of Wells & Townsend, Allen's meat market, Lee's music store, Calver's store, etc. The total loss is $50,000.

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Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $36; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $9 to $24; dark grey Basket Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $22; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

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11 17 ws3m One Door below Eighth.

PRICES REDUCED.

Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,

12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 10 mwf5 No. 510 RACE Street.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

1 3 th10t P. J. HORWITZ,
Chief of Bureau.

1867. DIARIES. 1867.

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.

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Manufacturers of Blank Books,

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10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

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Just completed, a beautiful variety of

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1 7 4 wrm] No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12 30, 4 00, 6, and 11 30 (daily) P. M. The 4 00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 15 and 9 30 A. M., 3 and 6 30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 9 35 A. M. Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express 8 22 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 9¼ A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10 00 and 9 40 A. M., and 4 18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. 11 5

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train ..... at 8 00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M
Fast Line and Erie Express ..... at 12 00 M.
Parkesburg Train ..... at 1 00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... at 2 00 "
Lancaster Accommodation ..... at 4 00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail ..... at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express ..... at 11 00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8 10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ..... at 12 50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ..... at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8 20 A. M. & 7 10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... at 9 20 A. M
Lancaster Train ..... at 12 40 P. M
Fast Line ..... at 1 50 "
Day Express ..... at 3 50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... at 9 50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily, except Sunday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8 40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5 50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 1 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class 1 50
At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Frechold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. The 1 P. M Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 12 P. M (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's at 10 15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 8, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M. 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 00 minutes A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 20 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 11 05 minutes A. M., 1¾, 3 45, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes and 11¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7 50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾ 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 8¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35, 11 05 minutes A. M., 1 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6 10, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 6¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 3¾ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,

1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1865, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

11 30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

9 10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 220 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. M. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CRIPMAN, Agent,
No 220 N. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD,

GREAT TRUNK LINE,

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,

On and after October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7 30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6 50 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northum

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, January 8

Senate.

The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Brown's amendment.

"That the act shall not take effect, except upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in Nebraska on account of color, and that this condition shall be first agreed to by the people of Nebraska; then the State shall be admitted."

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate in opposition to the admission of the State, under a constitution restricting suffrage to white persons.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, spoke at some length against the bill.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, explained the vote he was about to give. He would vote for Mr. Brown's amendment, and if that was adopted he would vote for the bill. He could not vote for the admission of Nebraska with negro suffrage as a condition subsequent to her admission, for he had doubts as to the fate of such an issue if forced in the Supreme Court. Having voted for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and having voted to carry the bill over the President's veto, he was not disposed to abandon that principle now.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, introduced a bill authorizing the payment of rewards offered by the President and the officers of the War Department for the capture of Jefferson Davis. It is the same bill introduced last session, and provides for the payment to Col. Pritchard, $10,000; Captains Hathaway and Hudson, $720 each; Lieut. L. H. Ripley and thirteen others, $355 each; Adjutant J. G. Ingraham, $666; Quartermaster P. J. Davis and Commissary J. S. Prigley, $666 each; Assistant Surgeon J. A. Grooves, $555; Sergeant J. E. Stevens, $375; Hospital Steward Amos Knight, $339; Commissary Sergeant H. P. Dunning, $229; Sergeant O. E. Gooding and nine others of the same rank, $350 each; Sergeant B. F. Gooding and others of the same rank, $30 each; Corporal Darwin Dunning and others of equal rank, $187, and to private Hiram Austin and others $166. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, maintained that Congress had a right to admit a State and attach conditions to the act in the manner proposed by the amendment which he intended to offer.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, denied the right of Congress to impose any fundamental conditions in relation to suffrage, or any other matter over which a State has control according to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, advocated the passage of the bill without conditions. In voting that way he should not feel that he was committing himself against negro suffrage when the reconstruction of the southern States came up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, resumed the floor in defence of the bill, and made a long argument, repeating points already elicited in the course of the debate.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, replied to arguments urged against his amendment, asserting the right of Congress to impose the conditions of his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Edmunds whether, under the Constitution, as proposed to be amended, or as it stands, it does not recognise the right of the States to regulate the question of suffrage?

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent Congress from enforcing equal rights in the territories of the United States.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to send the District Suffrage bill to the Secretary of State, with a certificate of its passage, by a two-thirds vote, in each House. Adopted.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting a statement of contracts made by the War Department, from July to December 31, 1866. Referred to the Military Committee.

The consideration of the Nebasbra bill was resumed.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, took the floor in favor of the bill and the amendment. He announced himself, in the course of his remarks, as a new convert to the doctrine of negro suffrage. He denied the right of white citizens of a State to disfranchise the black citizens, and held that Congress was bound, under the Constitution of the United States, to secure equal rights to all.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, asked Mr. Creswell if negroes ever voted in Maryland?

Mr. CRESWELL said they did.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked when the right was denied to them?

Mr. CRESWELL said in 1810.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Has Maryland had a republican form of government since?

Mr. CRESWELL explained that while slavery existed and was protected by the constitution the blacks might be denied the right of suffrage; but now that they are all free it could not be done.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendments, the Senate, at five o'clock P. M., adjourned, with an understanding that a vote should be taken at three P. M. to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The House proceeded, as the next business in order, to the consideration of the joint resolution introduced at the close of yesterday's proceedings by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, declaratory of the purpose of Congress in proposing the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in the United States.

Mr. KASSON'S resolution was as follows:

Joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that the true intent and meaning thereof was to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude forever, in all forms, except in the direct execution of a sentence imposing a definite penalty according to law, which penalty cannot, without a violation of the Constitution, impose any other servitude than that of imprisonment, or other restraint of freedom, under the immediate control of officers of the law, and according to the usual course thereof, to the exclusion of all unofficial control of the person so held in servitude; and that all orders, judgments, or decrees, authorizing or directing the sale into servitude of any person within the United States, shall be held to be in violation of the thirteenth constitutional amendment, and therefore void.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, asked Mr. Kasson to yield to him for a moment, but Mr. Kasson declined, saying that he presumed the gentleman wished to renew his motion to adjourn in order to celebrate the eighth of January, but he proposed by the passage of the joint resolution now before the House to celebrate the battle of January better than it had been celebrated at New Orleans or anywhere else.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, intimated that he wished the House to adjourn in compliment to the colored people, referring to the passage of the District Suffrage bill, and not in compliment to the memory of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. KASSON proceeded to advocate the passage of his joint resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, inquired whether Congress had power to give construction to a constitutional amendment that should be binding on States which had adopted that amendment?

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, also wanted to know whether Congress had the power to declare the judgment and redress of a Court void, and to set them aside by law?

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, remarked that that was the old ghost come back again.

Mr. KASSON argued that Congress had the right to declare invalid what was in itself so.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, proposed as a substitute for the joint resolution one declaring that any person who should sell or offer for sale any person within the limits of the United States, or who shall make or issue any order for such sale or attempted sale, shall be held to be guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to fine and imprisonment. He said he felt a repugnance to the passage of a law purporting to give construction to the Constitution. He should prefer to assume that the evil against which this law was levelled was a gross violation of the Constitution, and to enact a law to punish it.

Mr. ROSS, of Kentucky, called the attention of Mr. Kasson to the fact that in New Mexico and Colorado there were several thousand Indians held in slavery.

Mr. KASSON understood there was peonage there, but that his side of the House had taken action within the last few days to remedy the evil, and he had no doubt that his excellent friend from Illinois (Mr. Rose) would be found recorded against any action that should tend to abolish the system. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROSS inquired whether Mr. Kasson was not aware that government officers in New Mexico and Colorado were owning, buying and selling peons.

Mr. KASSON replied that if so, the President of the United States should take the advice of his friend, Mr. Ross, and have those officers court-martialed for violating the Constitution and laws.

The debate was participated in further by Messrs. Thayer, Phipps and Grinnell.

Finally Mr. KASSON accepted Mr. Thayer's amendment as a substitute for the original resolution, modifying it so as to make it a bill, and to make it apply to persons who hold negroes so sold into slavery.

The vote on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 116, nays 24. So the bill was passed.

It now reads—An act to explain and enforce the 13th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress, proposed to the several States for adoption the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has now, by the ratification of three fourths of the States of the Union, become part of the Constitution, and which, by its terms, forever prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and whereas, in some parts of this Union it is asserted and maintained that, notwithstanding this amendment, it is lawful to sell or otherwise commit into unofficial servitude, subject to slavery, persons who may be convicted of offences against the law, by reason whereof certain inferior tribunals have adjudged free citizens of the United States to be so disposed of as to re-establish chattel slavery for life, or for years, against the principles of the Christian religion, of civilization and of the Constitution of the United States, which now recognizes no involuntary servitude except to the law and to the officers of its Administration. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That any person or persons who shall hereafter sell, or offer for sale, or attempt to sell any person or persons whomsoever, in the limits of the United States, or who shall make or issue any order for such sale, or who shall in any way participate in such sale or attempted sale, or who shall hereafter hold in servitude any person so sold, shall be held to be guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a period of time not exceeding ten years, or fined in a sum not exceeding $10,000, or both, at the discretion of the Court by which such offender shall be tried.

The following named Democrats voted for the bill:—Messrs. Bergen, Humphrey, Hunter, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Ross, Taylor of Tennessee, and Winfield.

On motion of Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, leave of absence was given to the members of Committee on Naval Affairs from Thursday next, in order that they might go to Philadelphia and inquire into the circumstances of the destruction by fire of the New Ironsides at League Island.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of General Grant, Major General Meade, and other officers of the United States army, respectfully asking that when officers are withdrawn from active service, and placed on the retired list, under existing laws, they may be allowed, in addition to their pay, their service or longevity rations, which is one ration per day for every five years' service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to the widow of the late Hon. James Humphrey, member of Congress from Brooklyn, N. Y., the amount of increased compensation provided by law from the commencement of the present Congress to the date of his death.

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:

Report of Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Skinner, Acting Postmaster General, who were appointed commissioners to select a site for a post-office and United States courts in New York city. They report that they have selected a site, being part of the City Hall Park, for which $500,000 is to be paid, and that the facts and considerations submitted in the report are conclusive as to the expediency of purchasing, on the terms proposed, the site selected; and they recommend an additional appropriation of a million and a half of dollars for the erection of a building.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting statements of purchases made by the Ordnance Office during 1866.

From the same, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer on the subject of surveys of the Rock and Illinois rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a preliminary report on the mineral resources of States and territories west of the Rocky Mountains, by J. Ross Browne. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House on the subject of reconstruction. In discussing the question of negro suffrage, he remarked that it was often asked how members of the House would like to have negroes occupying seats as Representatives, but he thought that if they were content to sit here with gamblers and blacklegs, they were precluded from making any complaint on that score. But a negro was now and always had been open to election to Congress. There was nothing to prevent their election if they could find a constituency to elect them.

In reply to a question from Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, he said that if the loyal men of the south required at the hands of Congress the disfranchisement of every rebel, he, for one, would sustain that demand.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to the widow of the late Hon. Henry Grider, of Kentucky, the amount of compensation due to him at the time of his death, including the additional compensation.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, introduced an act concerning judicial proceedings. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New York, presented the memorial of Major General Hooker and other military officers, praying for a continuance of service or longevity rations to officers placed on the retired list, in addition to the pay now allowed.

Mr. HOGAN, of Missouri, introduced a bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, asked leave to take up the bill for increased compensation to Washington clerks.

Objection was made, and the House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 8.

The U. S. Treasury.

The annual report of General F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, shows that the aggregate money movement of the Treasury proper, including all the offices in which moneys belonging to the Treasury of the United States were received and disbursed, was as follows:

CASH DR.

Balance from last year,	$858,309 15	
Add trust funds,	2,217,732 94	
		$3,076,042 09
Received from loans, - - -		712,851,533 05
" " internal revenue, -		309,226,813 42
" " customs in gold, -		179,046,651 58
" " miscella's sources,		74,342,425 85
" " War Department,		28,000,175 56
" " Navy Department,		19,143,253 70
" " Interior Department, - -		1,359,677 94
" " direct taxes, - -		1,974,754 12
" " public lands, - -		665,031 03
		$1,329,686,378 34

CASH CR.

Paid on account of public debt,		$759,248,664 06
" " War Department,		312,449,877 38
" " Navy Department,		62,467,372 22
" " Interior Department,		20,212,091 85
" " civil, diplomatic, &c., -		42,420,820 72
Balance cash in treasury, - -		132,887,519 11
		$1,329,686,378 34

Fifty-five million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fourteen cents should be deducted from both aggregates for payments and repayments.

The following tables exhibit the movement of the treasury for six years. They show that the expenditures steadily increased from year to year from the commencement to the close of the war, and that for the last year they have diminished in even a greater ratio:

Receipts for the preceding years to June 30 in

1861, - - - - -	$86,691,572 03
1862, - - - - -	589,197,417 72
1863, - - - - -	888,092,128 09
1864, - - - - -	1,408,474,231 51
1865, - - - - -	1,826,075,227 14
1866, - - - - -	1,270,884,173 11

Payments for the preceding years to June 30 in

1861, - - - - -	$90,012,449 79
1862, - - - - -	578,376,242 70
1863, - - - - -	895,796,630 65
1864, - - - - -	1,313,157,872 94
1865, - - - - -	1,925,092,347 30
1866, - - - - -	1,196,798,829 23

Showing a decrease of expenditures this year below the last of 728,353,518 07

After presenting this gratifying and instructive exhibit, General Spinner says:

In my last annual report I stated that "the tables would not be unapty represented by a truncated pyramid," and I ventured the opinion that "the tables representing the business of the office, so far at least as the expenditures are concerned, for the next five years, will be represented by such a pyramid with its base turned upward." It is highly gratifying that an examination of the above tables, and a comparison of the expenditures of the year with those of the year preceding, more than justify the prediction. But for the fact that large amounts of short loans were being converted into longer loans, and which necessarily require credits and debits, these amounts would have diminished and would hereafter diminish much more rapidly.

Currency to the amount of $811,339,515 41 has been destroyed during the fiscal year.

There have been destroyed during the year government bonds, certificates, and currency that had never been issued, and that were unfit for issue, amounting to $395,873,046 23.

This retiring and destruction has required the counting and separate examination of largely over one hundred millions of separate and distinct pieces of paper money and securities; that part comprises, in the table representing money alone, although less in amount than the last named, involving 90,715,771 such separate pieces of paper money.

The discount for mutilations during the year was - - - $17,813 36

Discounted before June 30, 1865, - 25,117 29

Total amount withheld for mutilations of currency up to July 1, 1866, - $42,930 65

These discounts are only made when parts of notes are missing. Less than half a note is not redeemed at all. All United States notes, of which one-half or more is returned, are redeemed in the proportion that the part returned bears by twenty-fifths to the whole note. Fractional currency the same by tenths.

There were received during the fiscal year ninety-one thousand three hundred and two official letters by mail alone. Many of these contained remittances of money. All of these that required it received prompt responses. Of these seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one were in manuscript; copies have in all cases been made upon the letter-books of the office. Remittances are made by draft or check without letter, and no receipts are therefore asked for or received. This course reduces the office mail more than one-half what it would be if receipts were required.

The securities held in the Treasury belonging to national banks, on June 30, 1866, to secure the redemption of their circulating notes and to secure the payment of government deposits, amounted to $395,457,850. Duty has been collected from the national banks by the Treasurer during the year to the amount of $3,791,881 81. Sixty national banks have been designated during the year as depositories of public moneys, making the total number so qualified up to June 30, 1866, 282.

Great Democratic Banquet in Washington.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated to-night by a banquet at the National Hotel, under the auspices of the National Democratic Presidential Committee. The dining saloon was tastefully adorned with flags. The reception committee consisted of Jonah D. Hoover, Thomas B. Florence, Judge Charles Mason and Owen Thorn.

Among those present were Democratic members and ex-members of Congress, and the Texas members of Congress elect; also ex-Attorney General Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Postmaster General M. Blair, and his father Francis P. Blair, Esq.—the last named presiding over the banquet. Over one hundred seats at the table were occupied.

About nine o'clock the President of the United States entered the hall, and was received with cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs and music from the band. He was seated on the right of F. P. Blair.

The following as the first toast was announced, namely:

"The day we celebrate, and the great event which made it a national anniversary."

Mr. F. P. Blair read a paper appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Blair then proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was received with three cheers.

The President on rising was again applauded. He said it was not his purpose to make an address on this occasion, but simply to propose a sentiment, which was read as follows:

"No State or its owners will has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union. Nor has the Congress of the United States a constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption, a dissolution of the government; the other is a consolidation and an extreme of despotic power. The advocates of the latter are also the enemies of the Union and of our constitutional form of government." This statement was vociferously applauded.

Senator Hendricks responded to the third toast, namely, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved."

The fourth toast was "Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States. He is now receiving the full measure of that vituperation which was meted out quite as lavishly to Jefferson and Jackson."

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, responded to this toast, and, like Senator Hendricks, spoke of the centralizing tendencies of the government, the question still remaining whether the Federal Union can be preserved.

If the country was to be saved amid the madness which now rules, the hour history will do justice to the times in which we live. If the country is to be saved, Andrew Johnson will be recorded as one of its saviours; and if the country is to be lost or the government changed into a despotism, Andrew Johnson will be written down in history as one of its defenders. The Senator was frequently applauded.

The fifth toast was announced. "The Supreme Court of the United States—The great conservative power of the government; never more needed or better appreciated than now."

Judge Jeremiah Black responded, saying among other things that the Court needed no defence from him. That Court had decided against the legality of military commissions, which had condemned to death three perfectly innocent men, because no human being up to this time had shown that they were guilty.

The three men were arrested and brought before a body who were in no manner authorized to meddle with their affairs, and which mockery was called a trial. The Court said, in effect, that if the execution of these three men had taken place it would have been a murder. Thaddeus Stevens knew and said this decision of the Supreme Court, but Mr. Stevens told him eighteen months ago that these military commissions were utterly indefensible—no man's life could be taken away by them. Now, Mr. Stevens has changed his views, so that his friends may enjoy the luxury of shedding innocent blood. Every Christian man should offer up the prayer that the Supreme Court may long live and exercise their great authority.

His remarks were frequently applauded.

The Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of New York, responded to the sixth toast, namely:

"The Conservative Members of each Branch of Congress—Knowing themselves to be in the right, let them never swerve in well-doing."

A letter was received from Secretary Welles, apologizing for his absence, and offering the following sentiment:

"Our thirty-six States—the Union of all, the exclusion of none."

This was received with cheers.

The Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, responded to the seventh toast, viz: "The Army and Navy—Without having contributed to the causes of the late civil war, they have ever been ready to make the most extreme hazards at the call of duty. They will not now hesitate to protect the Union of all the States, which they have already done so much to preserve."

Mr. Rogers said, in the course of his remarks, that there were traitors in Congress, trying to destroy the Union which the southern States had in vain tried to break asunder; and he warned his hearers of the necessity and duty of being prepared to maintain that all who are elected shall take their seats.

The Hon. Richard Merrick responded to the toast, "the Flag of the Union, with its thirty-six stars intact; pelted be the traitor's hand that would strike one of that number from its consecrated place."

Mr. Merrick spoke of the destructive fanaticism of Congress, and said that with the President now with them, they might safely place in charge the nation. I stand, that no one of the stars might be erased. When an insurrectionary body in power at the capital attempted to force a State out of the Union, we are bound to protect that State.

The ninth toast was the "Federal Constitution—Amenable only in the way prescribed by itself, it cannot be changed by mere congressional majorities."

This was responded to by the Hon. Mr. Blair, who read a dispatch addressed to him confidentially while Postmaster General, dated Nashville, November 24, '63, and received on the 28th, from Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, the latter saying, "I hope President Lincoln will not be committed to the proposition of the States relapsing into territories, if he steers clear of that extreme his re-election to the Presidency is without reasonable doubt.

"I expected to be in Washington before the time, to converse freely with regard to the policy of the government, but it is impossible for me to leave Nashville. There is no reason to destroy the States to bring about the destruction of slavery." Did not all the nation know, Mr. Blair added, that this advice was adopted, and that reconstruction proceeded upon the doctrine laid down in that dispatch. President Johnson would carry out the principle he then laid down.

Mr. Cowan responded to the tenth toast, namely, the right of representation in both branches of Congress—one of the most invaluable and most inestimable of all those which are secured in our great Federal compact. Mr. Cowan spoke of the dangers which surrounded the country, and said every American citizen ought to be on his guard to defend liberty to the death. This was the point to which the entire matter came. It was the duty of every leading man to appeal to the people to stand up for the law and the Constitution.

The President at this point retired from the hall.

The following regular toasts were then drank and responded to, namely:

"The States of the American Union—Their rights under the Constitution are indestructible. The right of coercion, where it exists, involves the correlative duty of fraternity and protection."

"The State which cannot voluntarily secede cannot against its will be prevented from occupying its normal place in the Union, with all its guaranteed rights and privileges fully preserved."

"The Veto Power—A constitutional safeguard against unwise and improvident legislation."

"The Press—The most efficient guardian and keeper of public liberty; let it be cherished and sustained as an institution indispensable to the successful administration of a free government."

The New York Post-office.

The Secretary of the Interior and acting Postmaster General Sumner have approved the report of the commissioners heretofore appointed to select a site for a building for a post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts in the city of New York. They recommend an additional appropriation of $1,500,000 for the erection of a building for the purposes mentioned. An urgent necessity, they say, exists for early action, and they are of opinion that economy and policy require that the United States should be the proprietor of the building in the city of New York appropriated to such important public use.

The report enclosed from the Commission says that upon investigation it was ascertained that the average amount of outgoing and incoming mails had increased in less than twelve years from ten tons per day to ninety and one hundred tons per day; that the business in every department of the city post-office had more than doubled during the last four years; that the present post-office building was totally unfit for and inadequate to the present wants of the postal business, and that a building fitted to accommodate it and the business of the United States courts would require a space of land equal to from twenty-five to thirty city lots.

It was also apparent that a location should be procured in which streets were wider than those upon which the present post-office is situated, the latter being too narrow to permit large mail wagons to be turned in them without using the sidewalks on one of the sides of those streets. Only one definite response was received to the proposals the Commission invited, namely: from Smith Cleft, Esq., relative to the sale of St. John's park. This property, located on the Hudson river, was considered to be so far removed from the central part of the city as to be unfitted for the purposes proposed. The Commission, for the reasons stated at length, recommend that the United States accept the offer of the corporation of the city of New York to sell to it the portion of the City Hall Park, in area 65,259 square feet, for half a million dollars, for the purpose of erecting thereon a city post-office and rooms for the courts of the United States, and for the necessary offices connected therewith. These documents were to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The Land Office.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received from the Surveyor General of New Mexico and Arizona, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, advices of a contract entered into by him for the extension of the third and fourth connection lines west of the principal meridian and the survey of exterior lines of the townships, all situated between Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande del Norte, and Fort West, on the upper waters of the Gila river.

The foregoing surveys embrace the Santa Rita Copper Mines, Pinos Actos, Fort Bayard, and a portion of the valley of Rio Mimbres, heading in the Sierra Magellan. The locality of the surveys is on the road from Fort Thorn and Los Cruces to Fort West, via Cookes Springs, all situated in the southwestern part of the territory of New Mexico.

Returns received at the General Land Office, for the month of November last, from the land office at East Saginaw, show that 33,951 acres of the public lands were disposed of, 3589 acres of which were taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead law, and the remainder located with agricultural college scrip, military warrants, and sold for cash. The cash sales amounted to $13,515.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.

The Senate met at three o'clock. The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as chairmen of the principal standing committees: On Federal Relations, Lowry; Finance, Connell; General Judiciary, Shoemaker; Local Judiciary, Cowles; Corporations, Ridgway; Books, Bingham; Railroads, Landon; Education, Worthington; Agriculture, Haines; Military, White; Canals, Haines; Pensions, Fisher; Vice, Graham; Roads, Bellingsfield; Accounts, Royer.

The following bills were introduced:

One by Mr. Connell, incorporating the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company; also incorporating the Germantown Skating Park; also a bill for the more equal assessment of real estate in Philadelphia.

Mr. Graham, a bill restoring the privileges of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company.

Mr. White offered a joint resolution appointing a committee to investigate certain rumors of bribery and corruption in connection with the Senatorial nomination.

Speaker Hall said that a resolution had been read in place as a bill, and would be referred to a proper committee on vice and immorality. The committee could be discharged if the Senate should so decide.

Mr. White moved to discharge the committee and consider the bill. He hoped the investigation would be had at once. He was no alarmist, but this did not appear to be an idle rumor. Of his personal knowledge he knew nothing, but he could not be ignorant of the fact that derogatory rumors had been circulated.

Mr. Landon said that this was a grave matter, which affected the character of the whole Senate; and he thought, before the resolution were adopted, a specific charge should be made. He was in favor of a full investigation, but if the Senate desires to lower itself in the public eye it will pay attention to every slanderous rumor circulated. He wished to have facts and names. He was not willing to say that all the Senate was corrupt.

Mr. White moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. He made no charges against any man, but he did say that corruption was currently rumored, and he hoped the matter would be speedily investigated.

Mr. Lowry said he would vote for the fullest investigation, but he should vote against the discharge of the committee, because he understood that the House had just passed a similar resolution, which the Senate, to expedite matters, had better pass.

Mr. Wallace thought that the charges made by a Senator in such seriousness should be treated as they deserved. Crime was generally committed secretly, and the only way to ascertain facts was to probe them thoroughly.

Mr. Fisher said that if the allegations were true it should be ascertained. He, of course, had no knowledge of the truth or falsity of the charges, and could hardly believe them, but thought they should be speedily and thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Lowry moved to postpone consideration and take up a similar resolution just passed by the House. This motion was adopted by a vote of 26 to 6.

The House resolution passed unanimously.

The supplement allowing the North American Transit Insurance Company to insure from death by disease passed.

Also, an act offered by Mr. Connell, allowing the poor houses of Lower Dublin and Oxford, Philadelphia county, to borrow money with which to erect additional buildings. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Humphrey offered the following resolution:

Whereas It has been currently reported for some time past, and charged in the public newspapers, that improper influences have been used to secure the election to the office of United States Senator; and whereas, such charges, if unfounded, are derogatory to the character of the Legislature, and if true, should be ascertained, in order that the guilty parties may be brought to justice and punished. Therefore,

Resolved, That if the Senate concur, a joint committee of investigation of three members of each House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine into both of said reports and charges, and report to each House the result of their investigation, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

This resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Gregory offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to inquire and report what property in Philadelphia is exempt from taxation, and whether religious, charitable, benevolent, educational or held by joint stock corporations, and if so, what dividends have been declared by them. Agreed to.

Mr. Mann offered the following resolution: That it is the imperative duty of Congress to enact such laws and provide such governments in the rebel States as will secure to each loyal person therein full and complete protection for life, liberty, property, and the enjoyment of equal political rights, to the end that the foundations of such governments may be fixed on principles of eternal justice, which will endure through all future time; and that the clerk forward a copy of this resolution to Congress, which was agreed to by a party vote—57 yeas to 32 nays.

The following nominations were made for State Treasurer:

Mr. Lee nominated William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Myers nominated John F. Spangler, of York.

Mr. Quay nominated A. W. Irvin, of Beaver.

Mr. Quigley nominated Lewis Snell, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Koon nominated Michael Reap, of Luzerne.

Mr. Josephs nominated William V. McGrath, of Philadelphia.

The bill from the Senate changing the State law for the election of a United States Senator so as to conform with the act of Congress was passed. Adjourned.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

No. 1182 MARKET Street.

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,

1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.

WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.

Trains will run on this road as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

7:30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10:10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.

1:10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5:00 P. M.

7:00 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.

6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7:20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.

9:23 A. M., Trough Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12:45 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.

12:50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4:10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.

5:40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6:25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11:00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.

Passengers leaving Erie at 10:25, reach Oil City at 4:20 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9:20 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., next day, or at Erie at 4:00 P. M. same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12:50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6:00 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.

All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.

NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent.
Warren and Franklin Railroads.

†

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.

WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.

1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867

From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the Junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 390 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6:55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7:35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9:10 A. M.; and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

1:50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2:30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4:15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4:50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9:10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9:50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11:50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 P. M.

1:20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1:55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3:35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4:15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Lucasville, Rumbold, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9:50 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3:50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4:23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6:54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.

BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Barsville, by this train, take the Stage at Hatboro' for Jarrettown road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for B

AMERICAN IDEA OF LIBERTY.

Speech of Hon. James M. Scovel, Delivered in Camden Jan. 1, 1867, at the Concert for the Benefit of Friendless Children.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have been requested to speak here by the Committee, to whose industry we are indebted for this great demonstration on behalf of the noble charity which, thanks to the exertions of self-sacrificing women and generous men, has grown successfully into usefulness and permanence. With liberty to choose my own subject, I have taken for my theme "The American Idea of Liberty," or the principle of human liberty as we understand it. And if, in my treatment of a subject so vast, and so alive with interest to every patriot heart, I stray into the fields political, I beg you to remember that *fidelity to liberty* made some amongst these helpless children orphans, to be tenderly cared for, because those who gave them life met death with fatal determination, bayonet in hand, boldly facing eternity and the death that led them there, that you and I and our latest posterity might enjoy the inestimable and incalculable blessings of liberty, civil and political.

And thus American liberty, the idea of which I will endeavor to present, is not without an intimate relation to an immediate object, and to the present occasion. Your home for the friendless is more than an asylum for the orphan—it is a school also. Not only a place for shelter and protection, but a home for culture and advancement in learning. The education necessary to qualify for the duties of citizenship will here begin, and no man can properly estimate the good influence here exerted. And from this home for the friendless may come some to take a front rank in battle at a time of peril to the country. *They* at least, over whose graves a thrice-returning spring has scarcely made the grass as yet grow green, have taught us that patriotism and self-sacrifice and the love of humanity go side by side; that

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, and self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power."

The price *our* unreturning braves have paid for liberty teaches us that—

"To live by law,
Acting the law we live by without fear,
And, because right is right, to follow right
Were wisdom in the light of consequence."

It is true that the battle is over. Military pageants no longer fill our streets (unless the "Boys in Blue" chance to parade); no list of killed and wounded is now read with eager eyes and thrilling hearts. Fair hands no longer wipe the death damps from the hero's dying brow; yet none the less do we mourn the dead for whom a nation yet has laurels and tears, remembering that fidelity to the nation's dead is loyalty to the living.

Banners are furled; muskets stacked; the spider weaves his gossamer threads athwart the old fortress gun; and stalwart arms, but lately fiercely swayed in fight, guide the plough, swing the hammer, tend the loom, or clasp in grateful tenderness the forms of their beloved and unbereaved!"

And we can devoutly, and with national thanksgiving, rejoice that in the republic, floating out on the ensanguined sea of civil commotion, there was intelligence, integrity, and patriotism enough to anchor safe to Liberty. No dictator, thank God! shall ever build, from the shattered elements of our greatness, a throne, or com a diadem from the pure gold of American patriotism. No! For while our idea of liberty makes no room for despotism in the United States, we do do not even purpose to permit the Man of December to people Mexico with a French army, or to create in Latin America a colony for the empire of France.

"*I am the State*" was the favorite formula of a weak and vicious king (Louis XIV). But these words come to have a new meaning to the American citizen, who feels, after four years of strife, how near and dear to him is his native land, with all its proud memories, its traditions, its triumphs, and its coming struggles.

To that citizen whose heart throbs with love of country there is deep significance in these simple words, "*I am the State.*" The sense of civic responsibility has been and ever is the grand moral distinction of upright rulers, giving pure dignity and self-abnegation to their rule. It was the great redeeming feature, the being, or inspiration of Cromwell; it lends a sublime charm to the career of William of Orange; it keeps lofty and isolated the fame of Washington; and it sheds a pathetic grace over the memory of Lincoln.

Every genuine nationality owes much to the noble natures, to the men of rare endowments, who are at the same time ambitious and prudent in their patriotic impulses, and who would risk for their country far more than they would receive from her.

This class of men did much to save this nation. I know none more illustrious than James Wadsworth, of New York, a man of great simplicity of manner, a gentleman, a scholar, and a soldier, who left his broad patrimonial acres to die for his country at the head of his brigade. He is the type of thousands. But though we are no longer roused by the "ear-piercing fife" or the "spirit-stirring drum," it becomes us in time of peace (for the Empire of Liberty is peace) to take our bearings and distances, that we prepare for calm or storm.

When we commonly speak of liberty, we mean political liberty; but liberty, properly speaking, is a complex idea. So we have natural liberty, which consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nations. Then we have civil liberty, which is the liberty of man in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained as is necessary and expedient for the interest and safety of society.

Political liberty is really the liberty of a nation, though sometimes confounded with civil liberty. Religious liberty comes next—the liberty for which Luther fought; for which tender women and brave men, sailing out of Delft Haven, landed upon a bleak and barren shore on the 15th of November, 1620.

In the brief period (a sort of interlude between the more interesting exercises of the evening), I cannot be expected very closely to define, or follow the history of liberty since the middle ages. That alone would be a separate study, to trace how closely connected is the civil and religious liberty we enjoy to-day with the spirit of chivalry, embracing the ideas of munificence and honor and personal independence. This personal liberty, in its thorough development, is the keystone of the arch of modern liberty, the centre of all the separates of which liberty in general is composed. It would take an evening properly to explain that sturdy idea of religious independence which sent the Mayflower across the ocean with a more noble freight than the vessel which bore imperial Cæsar back to his Roman triumph.

It was the rude barbarians of Germany who introduced the sentiment of personal independence, this love of individual liberty, into European civilization; it was unknown among the Romans and unknown in the Christian Church; it was unknown in nearly all the civilizations of antiquity. Liberty in the ancient civilization was only the liberty of the citizen. He cared little then for personal liberty. And when we look profoundly into this question, we find something of a noble and moral character in this taste for independence, which seems to derive its power from our moral nature. It is the pleasure of feeling oneself a man; the sentiment of personality, of human spontaneity.

The spirit of Christianity wrought a change in the moral character of man, and the mind struggled to extinguish its own liberty, and give that up at the bidding of religious faith, and as civilization advanced, the man was lost in the good of the State; or, as the poet expresses it, "The individual withers, and the State is more and more." And a great writer says of this very period:—"The feeling of patriotism, restricted as it was at first, was the only prelude that was then possible to the recognition of humanity.

"From this narrow nationality there arose in the middle ages the feeling of universal brotherhood as soon as military life had entered on its defensive phase, and all supernatural creeds had spontaneously merged into a monotheistic form. The growth of chivalry, and the attempt made to effect a permanent separation of the two social powers, announced already the subordination of *politics to morals*, and thus showed that the conception of humanity was in direct course of preparation."

Here we have the American idea of liberty springing from the seed-corn of culture in the middle ages—the idea that politics should become moral by a union with natural justice. And of this idea, old John Brown, of Ossawattomie, who, with something less than fifty men, frightened Virginia and her militia out of their propriety, is amongst the noblest and grandest apostles. His memory will live forever as the type of heroism and of self sacrifice.

His death "tolled the knell of old formalities," and henceforth the world's knights are self-consecrate. We love his deathless memory, not because he offended against the unjust laws of Virginia, but because he died to make all men free. And to-day at sunset, the English soldiers of Queen Victoria, as they unsling their rifles beside the river Thames, sing—

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the dust,
But his soul is marching on."

And some great painter, hungering for immortality, will catch inspiration as he paints that scene which will never die, where the grand old man, condemned to death for hate to slavery, on the road to that gallows where he died to make all men free—

"Stooped between the jeering ranks,
To kiss the negro's child."

Hallam, the historian, thinks that the three powerful spirits which have from time to time moved over the face of the waters, and given a predominate impulse to the moral sentiments and energies of mankind, are the spirits of religion, of liberty, and of honor. It was the principal business of chivalry to animate and cherish the last of these three. And whatever high magnanimous energy the love of liberty or religious zeal has ever imparted, was equalled by the exquisite sense of honor which this institution preserved. And if we had opportunity, we could readily trace how much the faith, the courage, and the patriotism of the nineteenth century owe to the influence of chivalry. And the same writer thinks that the most beautiful picture of the true spirit of chivalry was the Achilles of Homer, the representative of this influence in its most general form, with all its sincerity and unyielding rectitude, all its courtesies and munificence. Calmly indifferent to the cause in which he is engaged, and contemplating with a serious and unshaken look the premature death that awaits him, his heart only beats for glory and friendship.

This is, indeed, a winning character, but there is no moral purpose there; there is not in Achilles any of the fanaticism which made Ulysses S. Grant's march from the Rappahannock to Richmond greater than the travels of the ancient Ulysses across the Western seas, and mightier than all the exploits of the Greeks in front of Troy.

Standing over the graves of three hundred thousand of our bravest and best, victims to the rapacity, to the avarice, to the *murder of the Rebellion*, I dare to think, when the future historian of our deadly struggle paints with immortal pencil the heroes of the nineteenth century, he will take old John Brown as the bright consummate flower of our civilization, and put him in the temple of fame above the Achilles of Homer; and if any aristocratic skeptic would gaze at another triumph of the new evangel of liberty, I will ask him to witness the fulfilment of the dream of the great Italian statesman, Cavour.

Italy and Venice are at last united. Trace chivalry back to Charlemagne, and you will find no grander scene than the fifty thousand patriots in this land of song. Italy redeemed—shouting *vivas* to liberty and to Victor Emanuel in the Square of St Marks, till the very pigeons, that had fed there for a century, like the dove of ancient Scripture, could find no resting-place for their feet! Or if any American is still skeptical, I will point him to the central figure of Italy; the man before whom the pictures of the past yield to the brilliant pages of her history; the hero of the most splendid biography human integrity or human fidelity will ever give the world. There he stands! the patriot soldier, Garibaldi, whose only welcome for his soldiers, in front of battle, was in these words: "Soldiers! for the love you bear your country I offer you war, hunger, thirst, cold, and death. Who accepts the terms, let him follow me."

No longer will Italy, *conquered* or *conquering*, be still a slave, her fields trodden down, and her energies wasted in the strife of rival factions. She takes her place beside regenerated America. Italy is complete, and as after the lapse of two centuries Marston Moor across the ocean clasped hands with Gettysburg, because in both these battles the enemies of the human race went down before the forces of righteousness, of loyalty, and of liberty, so we share the joy over the fall of despotism in the land of Tasso and Dante. It is in national life, as in the life of widely separated communities, equally true that the forces go with the victors. Truth soon vanquishes a lie, though the latter travel the swifter. Macauley tells us that a mad tailor (no allusion to the occupant of the White House), named Doomick, solemnly asserted that the Supreme Being was six feet high, and that the sun was only four feet from the earth. But the world did not believe him. And we have what ought to be high authority asserting that any decision of the Supreme Court is greater than the will of the people. When John Brown was hung for treason to the State of Virginia (there has not been a single traitor hung since!), William H. Seward declared from his place that he was "justly hung." But, for my part, I had rather be John Brown dead than the Secretary of State alive, and making every day the worst investment ever made by man—infidelity to human liberty and the rights of man.

Daniel Webster, on his death-bed, said his 7th of March speech was the greatest mistake of his life, and the Sage of Auburn, on his death-bed, will not fail to bewail the day when he consigned a race 4,000,000 strong, the dark-skinned sons of the republic—who had committed no crime, save in this, that God made them *black*—who had won their rights bayonet in hand—I say the venerable and once-beloved Secretary of State will never forget the day when, worshipping, I fear, no God but ambition, he mercilessly yielded an oppressed and loyal race to the remorseless, kindless, treacherous care of 71,000 men, who, having committed every crime in the calendar, made a Rebellion and murdered our President, were then politely requested to take the highest seats in the political synagogue, because it had pleased God to create these men and Rebels white!

If this be statesmanship, if this be the American idea of liberty, then God pity the republic! for it will need it; and besides pity, it will need salvation from on high, and deliverance from wicked and unjust rulers, who, apparently conscious of superior wisdom, add one other to Thomas Jefferson's enumeration of the inalienable rights of man—the right of every man to a master! No! no! We spurn such an interpretation of liberty. The Supreme Court of the United States may make this interpretation in the interest of the great criminals who are yet unhung—for the Supreme Court, since the days of Dred Scott, can do anything—but the popular heart, throbbing with the impulse of the Divine law which asserts the equality of man, scorns the decisions of any court, when such decisions are purely political, and made in the interest of fraud and injustice.

The American people know, and they can never forget the lesson, as they look into the faces of these children, a legacy left us by our loyal dead; they know that for "Justice every place a temple is, and all seasons summer." They know that, if a Government would last, it can never (and the last bitter lesson of the war said "it shall never") be founded on political falsehood or baseness or fraud, but that its foundations must be always just and true. That foundation, then, must recognize the absolute equality of man, and bend before the absolute truth that God never made any man a slave, but created all men free and equal.

The American idea of liberty demands that the liberty of all shall be limited by the like liberty of each. And if the Supreme Court, as it is darkly hinted in certain quarters, is determined, guided by the ideas of associations generated by a long course of events—ideas of associations which have given the aristocracy of the South immense power—if this Court means to nullify the will of the people, then the will of the American people will nullify that Court with the same terrible celerity with which the conscience of the North swept away the Dred Scott iniquity. A gossamer web would stand before the scimitar of the Saracen Saladin than another Supreme Court decision, in the interest of slavery, would stand before the fierce, hot breath of a popular tornado.

"Ah!" said a great painter who hung breathless over the creation of his magic pencil, "I paint for eternity." And so may the statesmen of this day say, with clenched hands and stubborn lips, over the graves of our dead, "We are building a republic upon justice, and we are building it for *eternity*." "A republic," says John Milton, "ought to be the great statute of an honest man." And this is what we propose to make the republic of America. And it is a more magnificent struggle than the Missouri Compromise; or the annexation of Texas; or the acquisition of California; or the bloody strife of Kansas; and it is a conflict of ideas for immortality, and for universal liberty, and thus for a better Union, vitalized by the principles of equality and liberty.

Before the splendor of that struggle which is upon us now, whose thunders to-day can be heard in the Senate chamber; before that conflict, in the heart of which lies the destinies of millions yet to be; big with the destinies of your children and mine to the latest generation, the clash of resounding arms reaching through four terrible years vanishes into thin air, because the triumph or disaster of this conflict will decide whether liberty shall go forward or shall fail, whether that principle shall die, or outlast time and live forever; and the patriot heart dwells in serene faith while it contemplates the advancing triumph of the right. As the great author of the "History of Civilization" nobly says:—

"Cruelty to-day produces sympathy to-morrow. A hatred of injustice contributes more than any other principle to correct the inequalities of life and to maintain the balance of affairs. It is the loathing at tyranny which, by stirring to their inmost depths the warmest feelings of the heart, makes it impossible that tyranny should ever finally succeed. This, in sooth, is the noble side of our nature. This is that part of us which, stamped with a godlike beauty, reveals its divine origin, and providing for the most distant contingencies, is our surest guarantee that violence shall never ultimately triumph; that sooner or later despotism shall always be overthrown; and that the great and permanent interests of the human race shall never be injured by the wicked counsels of unjust men."

We would not, and indeed could not speak disrespectfully of the highest legal tribunal of the land, but I cannot forbear giving you Jeremy Bentham's idea that a too close devotion to the law narrows a man's mind by sharpening it, and, in his opinion, "all great lawyers were great rascals," and it does just now occur to us that a greater than Jeremy Bentham did pronounce "Wo unto the lawyers."

But there is a brighter side to the picture. The world has advanced. I have endeavored—faintly, I know, and imperfectly—to trace how religion, from out of which grew liberty, built a bridge over chaos and connected ancient and modern civilization.

Personal independence, with its leaven of barbarism, strengthened by a rude morality, gave way to culture, and with culture rose political Liberty, strengthened by the principles of Religion and Honor expressed in the sentiment, "The Arts clasped hands with the Sciences," till we reached the days when—

"Science struck the thrones of Earth and Heaven.
Which shook, but fell not; and the harmonious mind
Poured itself forth in all prophetic song;
And music lifts up the listening spirit,
Until it walks, exempt from mortal care,
Godlike o'er the clear billow of sweet sound,
And human hands first mimicked, and then mocked,
With moulded limbs, more lovely than its own,
The human form, till marble grew divine."

But, ladies and gentlemen, before I have done, I beg your indulgence while I speak of a noble and youthful apostle of the idea I have imperfectly endeavored to explain. He was a son of Maryland. He was remarkable for a heart alive to and in sympathy with the interests of humanity; for a mind endowed with rare sensibility, and so strong in the inexorable logic of common sense, that, by the simple right to command, he led the column in the contest in Maryland for the ideas of liberty and for equality before the law—a contest for ideas elevating in themselves, rich in enthusiasm, and a part of the elemental foundation of the republic itself. I knew him well. He was the flower of courtesy. He has been charged with being arrogant and ambitious. But that character cannot be censured, or thus condemned, which leads its possessor to be stubbornly convinced, in the depths of a mind of no ordinary powers, of the correctness of a political principle, and then bids him to adhere to it with relentless tenacity through victory or in defeat.

In the battle to emancipate Maryland, Henry Winter Davis was in the fore front of the fight, and the people welcomed him in the words of the knightly Andalusian king:—

"Take, then, the leading of the van,
And charge the Moors again;
There is not such a lance as thine
In all the hosts of Spain."

Like Azigleo, he expressed the noblest sentiments and principles in language of simple and earnest vigor. He repudiated statecraft, which, in some high quarters, is mistaken for both patriotism and wisdom, and he maintained that integrity is better than cunning; and held that good sense and good faith are all the true statesman requires to guide him, even in perilous times.

In doing battle for God and liberty, he relied upon the virtue of the people, and upon the absolute power of truth and fidelity.

He will go down with the history of our conflict as one of America's most accomplished orators, and one of our most cultured statesmen. He was eloquent in saying just what ought to be said, and no more. Voltaire says that the "life of genius is active warfare." The career of Winter Davis proves the truth of the aphorism. But his conflicts are over. He lived till he saw a most wicked and causeless revolt everywhere subdued; till the footprint of a traitor in arms no longer desecrated American soil. In the full vigor and maturity of his mental and physical energies, and just at the time when his services seem to have been most needed in the great cause of human rights, he has been called away from the fray by the fiat of that Wisdom which never errs. He is gone with Baker, with Kearney, with Abraham Lincoln; with those we loved once and whose memories we now revere; the apostles, the soldiers, the triumphing martyrs of liberty; and standing over the grave of Henry Winter Davis, weeping there, we write:—"Here lies one of the manliest and bravest soldiers who ever fought for the liberation of humanity."

I will quote a single passage from a great speech of the dead orator made upon the floor of Congress. He was rebuking the attempt made to recognize the independence of the Confederacy partly belonging to Jeff. Davis and chiefly to the Devil. He used this language:—

"Until that day, in the name of the American nation, in the name of every house in the land *where there is one dead for the holy cause*, in the name of those who stand before us in the ranks of battle, in the name of the liberty our ancestors have confided to us, I devote to eternal execration the name of him who shall propose to destroy this blessed land rather than its enemies.

"But until that time arrives, it is the judgment of the American people, there shall be no compromise; that ruin to ourselves or ruin to the Southern Rebels are the only alternatives. It is only by resolutions of this kind that nations can rise above great dangers, and overcome them in crises like this. It was only by turning France into a camp, resolved that Europe might exterminate but should not subjugate her, that France is the leading empire of Europe to-day.

"It is by such a resolve that the American people, coercing a reluctant Government to draw the sword, and stake the national existence on the integrity of the republic, are now anything but the fragments of a nation before the world, the scorn and hiss of every petty tyrant. It is because the people of the United States, rising to the height of the occasion, dedicated this generation to the sword, and, pouring out the blood of their children as of no account, and vowing before high Heaven that there should be no end to this conflicts but ruin absolute or absolute triumph, that we are now what we are; that the banner of the republic, still pointing onward, floats proudly in the face of the enemy; that vast regions are reduced to obedience to the laws; and that a great host in armed array now presses with steady step into the dark regions of the Rebellion. It is only by the earnest and abiding resolution of the people that, whatever shall be our fate, it shall be grand as the American nation, worthy of that republic which first trod the path of empire, and made no peace but under the banners of victory; that the American people will survive in history, and that will save us. We shall succeed, and not fail. I have an abiding confidence in the firmness, the patience, and the endurance of the American people; and having avowed to stand in history on the great resolve to accept of nothing but victory or ruin, victory is ours. And if with such heroic resolve we fall, we fall with honor, and transmit the name of liberty committed to our keeping untarnished, to go down to future generations. The historian of our decline and fall, contemplating the ruins of the last great republic, and drawing from its fate lessons of wisdom on the waywardness of men, shall drop a tear, as he records with sorrow the vain heroism of that people who dedicated and sacrificed themselves to the cause of freedom, and by their example will keep alive her worship in the hearts of men till happier generations shall learn to walk in her paths. Yet, sir, if we must fall, let our last hours be stained by no weakness. If we must fall, let us stand amid the crash of the falling Republic, and be buried in its ruins, so that history may take note that men lived in the middle of the nineteenth century worthy of a better fate, but chastised by God for the sins of their forefathers. Let the ruins of the Republic remain to testify to the latest generations our greatness and our heroism. And let liberty, crownless and childless, sit upon the ruins, crying aloud in a sad wail to the nations of the world—'I nursed and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me.'"

Let the young men of our land who sneer at the rights of mankind, who have no weapon but ridicule for the services and sufferings of the "bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil"—"Let those who think it "injustice" to enter the lists for the rights of the many against the oppressors of the few—let all who hesitate to side with the nation in her struggle for a purer life, bend low before the name and fame of Henry Winter Davis, whose whole life was an example of devotion to liberty.

But, ladies and gentlemen, the American Idea of Liberty, of which, doubtless, you have now heard enough, means to reconstruct these rebellious children. There shall never be any more rebellion.

We have but this one country. It is the heritage of every man and woman who loves and walks beneath the nation's flag. There must be and there will be no disfranchised class. The moment you sanction the principle that there shall be a disfranchised class, that moment you sanction a principle fatal to the peace and permanence of the republic. The Bible and the Declaration of Independence will give the inspiration by which we will construe constitutional liberty. As these little children are taught to love their country, let them be taught that in America the human law is only a reflex of that divine law which proclaims the equality of man; that in God's sight there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian nor Scythian, bond or free.

And as the rising sun kisses the banner of our country, *everywhere*, eager eyes will open, and longing hearts will yearn towards us from Ireland under the yoke, from England cursed by privilege, for Italy rising from the long years of retribution from the tyranny of Rome; and the prayers of the oppressed in every land will ascend in thankfulness to God that in all the world there is one land, and that land *America*, where there is neither coffle, nor shackle, nor slave-mart, or any other symbol of human bondage, but where "the voice of the oppressor is no more heard forever," and where it is the Christian statesman's boast that "Pure law commensures perfect freedom."

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